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HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the long ſuſpenſion of the printing buſineſs, in conſequence of an obſtinate and very extenſive combination among the journeymen, the preſs has yielded its uſual number of publications; compenſating, by a double activity, for the temporary interruption which it experienced.

HISTORY.

"*An accurate Account of the Fall of the Republic of Venice, and of the Circumſtances attending that Event*;" in which the French Syſtem of undermining and revolutionizing States is expoſed, and the true Character of Bonaparte faithfully pourtrayed.

The ſpirit of this Republic, once ſo formidable to the neighbouring ſtates of Italy, and even to the powers of Europe, has long ſince been broken: its power declined in conſequence of the League of Cambray, notwithſtanding that, from the mutual jealouſy of the coaleſced powers, that league ſoon loſt its principle of cohesion; and its commerce, with the attendant opulence, declined after the diſcovery of a paſſage to the Eaſt Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. The Venetians have, indeed, ſtood ſome ſevere and long-protracted conteſts with the Ottoman arms, but ſince their loſs of the Morea, neutrality, at leaſt as to European politics, has been the uniform ſyſtem of their government. In conformity with this ſyſtem, the Senate, during the laſt war, reſiſted every application from the confederated potentates to join in the coalition againſt France, and even ſuffered its ambaſſador, Aloys Piſani, to be inſulted with impunity! The neutrality which the Venetians determined to preſerve was even an *unarmed* one—the apparent inaction of the French, during two years, completed the fatal deluſion. Believing that all thoughts of the projected conqueſt were abandoned, or that by obſequiouſneſs and flattery they might conciliate the foe whom they dared not contend againſt, "no troops were levied, no ſhips fitted for ſea, no ammunition or accoutrements, no artillery or fire-arms, were prepared. The frontiers and cities were opened on all ſides, the frontier towns were ungarriſoned; not even a ſingle banner erected upon their walls ſhewed to what ſtate they belonged." In the year 1794 the French advanced into Piedmont and the Genoeſe territory: military preparations were now tardily commenced, and languidly and inefficiently carried on. Bonaparte entered the Venetian States in May, 1796; and ſo completely had the people been deceived by his profeſſions, that the invader was hailed as the deliverer of an oppreſſed people. The proclamation of the General in Chief, enjoining that private property ſhould be reſpected, the eſtabliſhed religion honoured, and the proviſions for his army paid for in ready money, could not fail to inſpire the grateful Venetians with a high ſenſe of his generoſity and diſintereſtedneſs. The veil, however, was very ſoon removed: at Peſchiera, Bonaparte reproached the Senate for not having garriſoned the place with 2000 men, in order to prevent its occupation by the Auſtrians, *or the French*; the former having occupied it for a moment during their retreat: it was then he loaded the Venetians with invectives, and deliberated whether he ſhould ſet fire to Verona, and condemn Venice itſelf to the ſame fate. Humane deliverer! Peſchiera was treated as a conquered city; rape, robbery, and murder rioted without reſtraint; if the exorbitant requiſitions of the French were not inſtantly complied with, military execution was threatened as the puniſhment of diſobedience; was the ſlighteſt reſiſtance exerted againſt this unlimited deſpotiſm, they cried aloud that they would declare war againſt the Republic. By means of theſe menaces, ſays the hiſtorian, "the French army violated, with impunity, the Venetian territory, and inflicted the heavieſt grievances on its citizens, while the latter in vain implored the protection of their government, whoſe authority and whoſe laws were violated by force and enervated by terror."

While the Venetian Empire was threat-

ened from without, a formidable faction of her own citizens were preparing the overthrow of the Republic at Milan. The revolution broke at Bergamo: the French, in the year 1796, had taken poſſeſſion of the caſtle, planted cannon on its walls, and conſtructed military works around it; in 1797 cannon were pointed againſt the palace of the government, &c &c. French officers went about from houſe to houſe, and, *under pain of death*, compelled the inhabitants to ſubſcribe a national declaration in favour of liberty. This was truly "Death or Liberty!" The Venetian Governor, in ſhort, leaving all his property, was compelled to quit the city, and reſign his palace into the hands of the French.

Breſcia, Crema, Salo, Laugier, and Verona, all in rapid ſucceſſion, ſhared the fate of Bergamo; and the ſame ſcene of deſolation, ruin, and wretchedneſs, was every where preſented. After the fall of Verona, the troops which guarded Vicenza, Padua, and Treviſo, were recalled to Venice, and thoſe defenceleſs places were, in their turn, revolutionized. To flattery, ſubmiſſion, and entreaties, Venice now added bribery. The Directory, it was underſtood, were not unanimous reſpecting the deſtination of this Republic: two of its members ſupported a revolution, and two oppoſed it. Barras was yet undecided, and the ſum of 700,000 livres tournois was the price agreed on for his caſting vote. The money was paid—the contract broken.*

After the Senate had abdicated for ever its own ſovereignty, the Conſerenza ſeized the reins of government with eagerneſs, and in the moment of more imminent peril were alike eager to part with them. With the exception of ſeven recuſants, this cowardly panic-ſtriken body ſigned away the independence of the Republic; reſolving, among other matters of rival baſeneſs, "that a manifeſto be circulated, announcing democracy, &c. that the inſignia of the old government be burnt under the tree of liberty; that 4000 French be invited to enter the city, to guard the arſenal, caſtle, &c. that the Venetian fleet be recalled, after the entry of the French, on whom it ſhall depend, with the privity of the Municipality, for the command and diſpoſal thereof." The Conferenza, anxious to free themſelves from the dangerous reſponſibility of their ſituation, now convened, for the laſt time, the Great Council, the ſovereign of the nation, and the ſource of all power. On the 12th of May, 1797, this Synod ratified the diſgraceful articles. The moment that the act of abandonment paſſed, the gates of the Great Council were thrown open, and the renegade members ruſhed out in the utmoſt confuſion; "ſome haſtened to throw off their gowns, leſt they ſhould be inſulted by the rebels, others curſed and trampled under foot their hereditary patrician inſignia."

The hiſtorian from whom we have collected theſe particulars, and who has written an animated and very intereſting account of the fall of Venice, remarks, that although the inhabitants of the cities were for the moſt part diſaffected, the country people of the provinces, the mountaineers and inhabitants of the vallies were zealous in the defence of their country and their ancient conſtitution. Had the Venetian Government acted with firmneſs and courage, had they ſeconded the enthuſiaſtic patriotiſm which diſplayed itſelf on many occaſions, Venice might have been ſaved, or would have ſold herſelf moſt dearly. The province of Bergamo, the inhabitants of its vallies and its mountains, precipitated themſelves under the walls of their city, and reſolved to plant again the national ſtandard on the bodies of their invaders—but they had no leader. At Verona the citizens had armed almoſt to a man: the national troops, under officers of eminence, were divided into three bodies, of from four to five thouſand each, and took the field. The Senate at firſt ſeemed inſpired with the enthuſiaſm of the people, and iſſued orders to repel force by force, even ſhould the latter be attacked by the troops of Bonaparte: this was on the 18th of March, 1797. By an ignominious decree, however, paſſed within eight and forty hours afterwards, they commanded them only to engage the rebels, provided the French troops ſhould take no part in the aggreſſion: this was ſoon followed by another, requiring all ſubjects to act with the moſt circumſpect moderation in the uſe of their arms, and not to expoſe the lives of ſo many faithful ſubjects uſeleſsly, and to behave with all regard to the French!! When the recreant members of the Great Council ratified the baſe and traitorous

* Querini was the name of the Ambaſſador ſent to Paris to negotiate this buſineſs: he advanced the money out of his private fortune, and after the fall of the Republic, when notes were preſented to him for reimburſement, with a high feeling of honour, he refuſed to accept them, as the conditions had not been fulfilled. Querini was worthy to have been Ambaſſador on a better cauſe.

traitorous decree of the Conferenza, and the gates were thrown open, thirty thouſand betrayed patriots were anxiouſly and unavailingly ſeeking for one ſolitary patrician, to give his influence and direction. Not a patrician was to be found: the Doge had ſlunk from his palace, and after the diſappointed fury of the populace was abated, the French took poſſeſſion of the capital.

"If ſuch a one were fit to govern, ſpeak:
————————Fit to govern!
No; not to live."

"*Sir John Froiſſart's Chronicles of England, France, and the adjoining Countries, from the latter Part of the Reign of Edward II. to the Coronation of Edward IV.*" newly tranſlated from the beſt French Editions, with Variations and Additions, from many celebrated Manuſcripts, by THOMAS JOHNES.

The firſt volume of this long-promiſed work has at length made its appearance, and the public will feel grateful to Mr. Johnes for the labour he has beſtowed on ſo valuable an hiſtorian. He has collated the printed copies with ſeveral MSS. added to them ſome chapters which now firſt appear, and given ſeveral notes which are pregnant with curious matter. It muſt be acknowledged, however, that the tranſlation of Lord Berners, now ſo ſcarce, by its antiquated phraſeology and ſtyle, excites an intereſt which the more modern language of Mr. Johnes fails to inſpire; and, perhaps, a republication of that work, with the ſame notes, additions, and corrections, which ſtamp ſo high a value on the preſent, would altogether have been preferable, particularly if Mr. Johnes had ſomewhat modernized the orthography.

Mr. HERIOT has written a "*Hiſtory of Canada, from its firſt Diſcovery,*" comprehending an Account of the original Eſtabliſhment of Louiſiana.

The preſent volume brings down the hiſtory to the year 1731: we may expect that the next will record events of more immediate intereſt and importance. Mr. Heriot alſo ſays in his preface, that the manners and cuſtoms of various nations on the Continent of America, will, perhaps, compoſe the ſubject of a future diſquiſition.

"*The Hiſtory of Free-Maſonry,*" drawn from authentic Sources of Information; with an Account of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, from its Inſtitution, in 1736, to the preſent Time; compiled from the Records; and an Appendix of original Papers.

The origin of Free-Maſonry has eluded the enquiries of the hiſtorian: ſome imagine it to have been derived from the guilds of the maſons, who, like other tradeſmen, formed themſelves into a fraternity, and held, occaſionally, the guilds or clubs, for conſulting the common intereſts, and regulating the common concerns, of their profeſſion. Others derive Maſonry from the Jewiſh ſect of Eſſenes, to which, indeed, the author of this volume conſiders it indebted for much of its interior organization. Some have believed that Maſonry was invented by the Engliſh Jeſuits; others that it is derived from the Templars: ſome that it had its origin in an order of chivalry, and others that is derived from the Pythagorean ſocieties. The author of this volume deduces it, not without ingenuity, from the Dyoniſiacs of Aſia Minor. This is aſcribing to it a very high antiquity, but he endeavours to obviate ſome objections againſt the hypotheſis, and thinks, that if it be poſſible to prove the identity of any two ſocieties from the coincidence of their external forms, we are authorized to conclude that the fraternity of Ionian Architects and the fraternity of Free-maſons are exactly the ſame; and that, as the former practiſed the myſteries of Bacchus and Ceres, ſeveral of which are ſhewn to be ſimilar to the myſteries of Maſonry, we may ſafely affirm, that in their internal, as well as external procedure, the ſociety of Free-maſons reſembles the Dyoniſiacs of Aſia Minor. The charge of infidel and revolutionary principles, brought by Barruel and Robiſon againſt the lodges of Free-Maſonry, is repelled with indignation and ſcorn.

Mr. CARD has publiſhed a ſecond edition, ſomewhat condenſed, of his "*Hiſtory of the Revolutions of Ruſſia:*" we noticed the firſt on its appearance.

Mr. MAURICE has publiſhed Part I. of the ſecond volume of his "*Modern Hiſtory of Hindoſtan.*"

The two former parts were noticed by us as they came out, and we tranſcribed the author's outline of his projected plan. The preſent portion of the work commences with the incurſion of Timur into Hindoſtan, in the year 1398, and traces the ſucceſſion of that Prince's deſcendants on the throne of Tartary and India, to the death of Jehanguire, in 1627: a period including the opening of a paſſage by Gama to India, round the Cape of Good Hope, and the conſequent overthrow of the oriental ſyſtems of policy, by the ſucceſſive intruſions of European coloniſts.

The execution of this part is not altogether ſuch as we could have wiſhed it to have been. There are many repetitions and digreſſions, and Mr. Maurice has even gone ſo far as to inſert ſeveral long quotations from his own works. It diſplays, however, as all Mr. Maurice's hiſtorical productions have done, a wide range of reſearch, and a powerful command of language.

"*Notes relative to the late Tranſactions in the Mahratta Empire. Fort William, December* 15, 1803." With an Appendix of official Documents; and alſo ſix Engravings illuſtrative of ſeveral Battles, from Drawings taken on the Spot.

The tranſactions which have recently taken place, and are now going on, in this newly-founded Empire, are of a very intereſting nature. That Britiſh influence, diſpenſing ſalutary laws, promoting arts, ſciences, and general civilization among the immenſe population of the Eaſt, ſhould be ſtill more widely diffuſed, may be highly deſirable. But it is a queſtion that admits of diſcuſſion, whether the extent of our influence is commenſurate with that of our territory, and whether our attempts at an inordinate increaſe of the latter do not actually diminiſh the former, if not endanger its very exiſtence. Since the tranſactions took place to which Lord Welleſley's notes refer, our arms in the Eaſt have ſuffered ſome very alarming checks; but, intereſted as every Briton is for the ſucceſs of his country's arms, whenever and wherever they are reſorted to, he muſt ſtill feel a deeper intereſt in the honour of his country, and the aſſurance that they are only reſorted to on juſt and neceſſary occaſions, will ever be a high gratification to him.

Dowlat Rao Scindia inherited from his uncle Madajee Scindia the attachment he has ever ſhewn to the French. It was about the year 1784 that Monſ. de Boigne gave up his commiſſion in the Company's military ſervice at Madras, and proceeded, by leave of Mr. Haſtings, towards Ruſſia, by the way of Iraan and the Caſpian ſhore. He croſſed the Jumna at the critical period when Madajee Scindia was ſtruggling to obtain the perſon of the Mogul, as a preliminary to the Empire of Hindoſtan. De Boigne offered his military ſervices: they were eagerly accepted, and proved of ſo much value, that Scindia was enabled to ſubdue the Seiks, chaſtiſe the Rajpoot Princes, maintain poſſeſſion of the imperial city of Delhi, the fortreſs of Agra, and the perſon of the Emperor.

Scindia, as a reward for theſe ſervices, and in order to defray the expence of them, gave a vaſt territory to de Boigne, as jaidad or military governor, and granted him a conſiderable jaghire or perſonal eſtabliſhment. De Boigne enjoyed almoſt regal ſplendour and regal power, when the death of Scindia, in 1793, gave him abſolute independence; for although he called himſelf the ſervant of Madajee's ſucceſſor, Dowlat Rao, and the ſlave of the blind Emperor, Shah Aulum, the repreſentative of the Houſe of Timur, yet there is reaſon to believe that his views of perſonal aggrandizement extended up to the very throne of Aurungzebe.

On a ſudden, however, this ambitious adventurer complained that his conſtitution failed him; and in 1796 returned to Europe, leaving M. Perron (a young French officer of great merit, whom, with many others, he had collected for the ſupport of his intereſts), at once the depoſitory of his power and the hoſtage of his return.

By the treaty of Amiens, Pondicherry was reſtored to the French: this gave Bonaparte the right of ſending to India a formidable body of choſen men, under pretext of colonial defence. As a part of the detachment, 200 young men of reſpectable connections, and who had received a thoroughly military education, went out as private ſoldiers, although provided with the equipment of officers; and were intended, it is preſumed, to migrate ſingly, or in very ſmall parties, to the Mahrattas, where Perron was expecting them, and had prepared advantageous ſituations. Not only theſe 200 officers were deſtined for the ſervice of Perron's army in alliance with the Mahrattas, but the greateſt part of the private men alſo were to be employed as ſerjeants, bombardiers, and gunners.

The annual revenues of the countries ſubject to M. Perron, derived partly from forms of taxation, are ſtated to have amounted to 1,700,000l. ſterling: they were levied in a diſtrict extending toward the left bank of the Indus, through the Punjaub, and comprehending Agra, Delhi, and a large portion of the doab of the Jumna and Ganges, on the north-weſtern frontier of our Hindoſtan.

"The exiſtence of M. Perron's power, however," ſays Lord Welleſley, "was not the cauſe of the preſent war in India; although in the event of a continuance of the war with France, it might have proved highly dangerous to the Britiſh intereſts, and muſt have occaſioned diſcuſſion with Scindia.

Scindia. The cauſes of the war with Scindia were confined to the military movements, and to the hoſtile language and conduct of that chief and of his allies. The deſtruction of M. Perron's force neceſſarily became a primary object of the war, commenced on diſtinct grounds of complaint againſt Scindia."

The war that thus ſeemed to have been rendered neceſſary, was carried on with great prudence, ſpirit, and ſucceſs: the ſtorming of the fortreſs Ally-ghur, by Lieutenant-Colonel Monſon, gave a very obvious preponderance to the Britiſh arms, and the ſubſequent battle of Delhi obtained completely every object for which the war had been commenced and carried on; the unfortunate Emperor Shah Aulum ſent to General Lake, immediately after the action, to expreſs his anxious deſire to place his perſon and authority under the protection of the victorious arms of the Britiſh Government.

An anonymous author has publiſhed ſome "*Brief Remarks on the Mahratta War, and on the Riſe and Progreſs of the French Eſtabliſhment in Hindoſtan, under Generals de Boigne and Perron.*"

The account here given of the military operations is much leſs full than in Lord Welleſley's 'Notes,' and, of courſe, leſs intereſting: the Governor General's commencement of hoſtilities is then juſtified in a ſummary manner. After all that has been ſaid and rumoured reſpecting the juſtice and the policy of the Mahratta war, the queſtion may be reſolved into four ſhort and ſimple propoſitions:—

Firſt, Had not the Peiſhwa, who is an acknowledged ſovereign prince, a right to enter into an alliance with a foreign ſtate, provided the terms of ſuch alliance did not trench upon the privileges, territories, and eſtates, of any of the feudal chieftains of the Mahratta Empire?

Secondly, Had not the Britiſh Government a right to enter into an alliance with the Peiſhwa, provided ſuch treaty did not invade the lawful intereſts, or the poſſeſſions of other ſtates, or of the feudal chieftains of the Mahratta Empire?

Thirdly. Had the confederated chieftains, Scindia and the Rajah Berar, a right to make war on the Britiſh Government, becauſe their meditated ſchemes of treaſonable aggreſſion againſt their lawful ſovereign were counteracted, and likely to be fruſtrated, by the treaty in queſtion?

Fourthly, and laſtly, Would it not have been incumbent on the Governor General, even had the confederated chieftains acted otherwiſe than they did, and not ſought the quarrel, to have inſiſted on Scindia's diſmiſſing the French officers, and diſbanding the French army? Or, at leaſt, to have coerced and modified it in ſuch a manner, as to prevent its becoming an inſtrument of our deſtruction in the hands of France?

To theſe propoſitions it is eaſy to reply; and, in common juſtice, the only anſwer that can be given is obvious. But, laying aſide the relative rights of the Peiſhwa and feudal chieftains, the latter queſtion is of ſuch magnitude, as to render it the imperious duty of the Governor-General to protect the Empire committed to his charge; and by all juſtifiable means in his power, to eſtabliſh Britiſh influence paramount to that of France throughout the Mahratta Empire."

The ample title-page of the following work ſufficiently explains what may be expected from the peruſal of it: "*The preſent State of Peru:*" compriſing its Geography, Topography, Natural Hiſtory, Mineralogy, Commerce, the Cuſtoms and Manners of the Inhabitants, the State of Literature, Philoſophy, and the Arts; the modern Travels of the Miſſionaries in the heretofore unexplored Mountains, Territories, &c. &c.

This work, which is embelliſhed by a great many engravings illuſtrative of the coſtume of the country, is ſtated to be drawn up from original and authentic documents, chiefly written and compiled in the Peruvian capital.

Mr. O'HALLORAN has publiſhed an "*Introduction to the Hiſtory of Ireland.*" This book does not bear a very high character; the too credulous author having given as hiſtorical facts the legendary tales of ignorant and ſuperſtitious Monks.

Mr. CAULFIELD's "*Hiſtory of the Gunpowder Plot*" bears much internal evidence of authenticity: Mr. C. however, has omitted to refer to the ſources whence he obtained his facts.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, POLITICS, &c.

"*The Policy and Intereſt of Great Britain with reſpect to Malta, ſummarily conſidered.*" This ſmall tract is written with great ability, and evinces conſiderable knowledge as to the bearings and relationſhips of ſtates and empires. The author, indeed, carries his ideas of the importance of Malta to Great Britain farther than moſt writers on the ſubject. Conſidering it as he does, as another Gibraltar, a paſs of Thermopylæ, he ſeems to regard the very fate of England as attached to the rock of Malta: a rock, ſays he,

he, which is placed in the very centre of the Mediterranean, poſſeſſing a port in which the Britiſh navy might moor, and preſenting a coaſt impregnable by any aſſault, if but moderately defended; guarding the whole of the Levant, and effectually controlling the naval movements of France on the eaſt in that ſea. The poſſeſſion of it to England, he conceives, will ſet a limit to the acquiſitions of Bonaparte, who will inevitably ſeize it, whenever ſhe quits her hold. Egypt, the gate and veſtibule of the Eaſt, as it is here called, follows; the bar to univerſal empire now ſtanding in the way of that ſtate is removed, and France would ſoon behold a captive world at her feet!

On a former occaſion we noticed with approbation Mr. FREND'S inſtructive pamphlet on the Principles of Taxation. He has recently publiſhed another, entitled "*Patriotiſm, or the Love of our Country*;" an Eſſay, illuſtrated by Examples from ancient and modern Hiſtory.

A writer ſigning himſelf "A Liverpool Merchant," has addreſſed to the ſerious conſideration of the Peers, a pamphlet, entitled "*No Slaves, No Sugar.*" This is an ironical defence, conducted with admirable dexterity, of the ſlave trade; by ſtating, in plain and undiſguiſed language, the arguments of its advocates, this author has expoſed the infamy and atrocity of the ſyſtems.

"*The True Intereſt of the United Kingdom proved in Two beneficial Plans of Finance*;" by JOSEPH COAD.

Mr. COAD'S firſt propoſal is to value the land according to its rent, from five to forty ſhillings per acre, and impoſe at once a land tax equal to ſuch rent, of the average value of twenty ſhillings per acre. The ſecond is for a poll-tax, varying according to the circumſtances of the perſons impoſed. He is for charging every individual, men, women, children, paupers, from twenty ſhillings to twenty pounds each, and expects ſo to raiſe thirty millions ſterling annually. What is this but an income or a property-tax?

"*Deſultory Obſervations on the Property-Tax*," addreſſed to the Landed Intereſt of Great Britain, by A LANDHOLDER.

There are ſome ſhrewd remarks in this pamphlet, which is written by a Scotchman, who complains of the property-tax as an infringement of the Articles of Union.

"*Egeria, or Elementary Studies on the Progreſs of Nations in Political Economy, Legiſlation, and Government.*"

This volume is evidently the production of a man who has meditated deeply on the ſubject which employs his pen, and at the ſame time has made himſelf acquainted with the writings of legiſlators and political economiſts. The ſtyle is animated and figurative, and the illuſtrations are ſtriking.

Several pamphlets have been written on the ſubject of Lord Melville's caſe; but as that ſtate criminal is now under the pains of an impeachment, we ſhould think it unbecoming to notice them: our readers may ſee the title-pages in the Monthly Catalogue.

We have read a very ſenſible pamphlet entitled "*Thoughts on the National Defence.*" The author takes a view of the various continental invaſions which were attempted during the laſt war, and from the uniform inefficaciouſneſs of them, ſtrongly reprobates the ſyſtem. Our attempts at L'Orient, Rochefort, St. Malo, Cherbourg, Belle Iſle, Teneriffe, Quiberon, Oſtend, Boulogne, Ferrol, the Helder, and off Cadiz, were alike unſucceſsful, not to ſay diſreputable. The author recommends a ſyſtem purely defenſive, and as the moſt efficient form of defence, a vaſt increaſe of the militia.

"*The Official Defence of General Moreau, before the Tribunal at Paris,*" is tranſlated from the French; the *original is ſuppreſſed in Paris.*

Mr. FOSTER, of Lincoln's Inn, in an "*Eſſay on the Principles of Commercial Exchange,*" has ſhewn himſelf to be a clear and ſkilful reaſoner on a ſubject of great intricacy and doubt.

"*Four Letters addreſſed to a Noble Lord on the Manufactures, Agriculture, and apparent Proſperity of Scotland*;" with a few Strictures on the Speculations, Morals, and Manners of the Nineteenth Century.

Theſe letters contain ſome wholeſome admonitions, delivered in forcible and animated language. The author ſees with a prophetic eye the hapleſs conſequences of an increaſing expenditure in every claſs of ſociety. The preſent appearances of proſperity may be deluſive. Speculation becomes every day more raſh. In the hour of adverſity the habits of expence will remain when the means of gratification are withdrawn.

An Anonymous Author has undertaken to *demonſtrate* "*The Juſtice and Policy of a War with Spain.*" The vindication is as bad as the cauſe: it is impoſſible to ſpeak worſe of it.

We recommend to the attentive peruſal of all merchants and manufacturers the very

very ſagacious "*Reflections*" of Mr. JACKSON on the Commerce of the Mediterranean.

The Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor have publiſhed a fourth volume of their "*Reports.*" The benevolent exertions of the Society are unremitted.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The claims of the Catholics to emancipation from their preſent diſabilities have lately excited general attention. In ſome highly intereſting debates in both Houſes of Parliament the ſubject has been diſcuſſed with great animation, and at the ſame time with that temper which its importance demanded. The claims have been ſupported in the Houſe of Commons by one of the moſt powerful and eloquent ſpeeches which the moſt powerful and eloquent ſpeaker in the Senate ever delivered in that Houſe. Mr. Fox's opening ſpeech on that occaſion, whether we conſider the ſcope and comprehenſiveneſs of its views, the variety, force, and concentration of its arguments, the general liberality of the doctrines maintained, and the plain, the dignified, and impreſſive language in which it was delivered, entitle it to be conſidered as one of the brighteſt efforts of human genius, exerciſed on an occaſion of the deepeſt intereſt. We are not aware that Mr. Fox's ſpeech has been publiſhed, but in noticing the pamphlets which have appeared on the Catholic Queſtion, it was impoſſible not to allude to a Parliamentary debate, in which every argument on both ſides of the queſtion was enforced with all the powers of eloquence.

An Anonymous Writer has publiſhed his "*Thoughts on the Proteſtant Aſcendancy in Ireland.*" The preſent author is a ſtrenuous advocate for Catholic Emancipation, and his replies to ſeveral reaſons which have been urged againſt it are judicious and forcible. He attributes the grievances of the Iriſh people to their "ſeparation into two *caſts*," one of which is every thing with the Government, and the other nothing. He accuſes the Engliſh Miniſtry of having twice broken its faith with the Catholics; he calls on it to perform its ſtipulations; and he bids it either exterminate the Catholics or remove for ever all diſabilities and diſtinctions. The Proteſtant Aſcendancy is matter of bitter complaint; and it is obſerved, that had Ireland been put on the footing of Scotland, armies would not have been neceſſary to repel invaſion, and guard againſt treaſon. To this pamphlet a very intemperate reply has been given in "*A Letter from a Gentleman in Ireland to an Engliſh Member of the United Parliament.*"

"*Thoughts on the Kingdom of Ireland;*" written in the Year 1785; during the Debates in the Britiſh Parliament, on certain Propoſitions, commonly called the Iriſh Propoſitions.

The principal feature of this pamphlet is the hint which humbly offers to the Sovereign, to permit the Prince of Wales to receive the firſt coronation of an Iriſh Crown in Dublin, and thus become a Collega Imperii. The reſidence of a Prince's Court, it is thought, would recal the abſentee, enliven manufactures and commerce, and promote the attachment of the people at large to the Government. As the two iſlands are amalgamated into one empire, this plan, however feaſible at the time theſe thoughts were written, could not poſſibly be adopted now.

A Friend to the Conſtitution in Church and State has made ſome very irrelevant "*Obſervations*" on the Catholic Petition. He ſays that it is not the nature of the Catholics to be quiet! That the belief of tranſubſtantiation, purgatory, and the worſhip of ſaints, angels, and images, is inimical to the State! And he believes that if the Petition had been granted, Oxford and Cambridge would have ſwarmed with Catholic ſtudents. Probably they would—and a higher compliment cannot be paid to the Catholics than to acknowledge that they feel deeply the diſgrace and the grievance of being excluded from a participation of the benefits to be derived from the national ſeminaries of education.

"*The Roman Catholic Petition unſanctioned; therefore an unſafe and unconſtitutional Ground of Emancipation,*" is the title of a pamphlet which breathes hoſtility to the claims. The writer contends, that the Catholics are and muſt be ſubject to the Church of Rome, and therefore objects of ſuſpicion; that they muſt be directed, ruled, and ſanctioned, by that Church, that to the preſent Petition they have no ſuch ſanction, and therefore that a Proteſtant Parliament is bound to reſiſt it. The Rev. Mr. LE MESURIER in his "*Serious Examination of the Catholic Claims,*" contends, that had they been acceded to, a direct change in the Conſtitution, as ſettled at the Revolution, would have been the neceſſary conſequence. The writer finds that vehement expreſſions are more at his command than arguments. Sir JAMES FOULIS, a Proteſtant

teſtant Baronet, has, in a "*Letter on Iriſh Affairs*," evinced himſelf a generous and powerful advocate for the Catholic Emancipation. A Preſbyter of the Church of England, in an "*Eſſay on Toleration*," ſtrenuouſly contends, that the caſe of the ſoul does not appertain to the Civil Magiſtrate, that religion ſhould be left to itſelf, and all ſects and parties ſtand on the ſame level. The Hon. HENRY AUGUSTUS DILLON'S "*Letter to the Noblemen and Gentlemen who compoſe the Deputation from the Catholics of Ireland*," is amply entitled to peruſal: he congratulates the gentlemen to whom his letter is addreſſed, on the majority of argument diſplayed by the minority in number in the debates in Parliament. He ridicules the objections againſt Emancipation, as being incompatible with the Bill of Rights and the Coronation Oath, and contends, with much force, that in order to tranquillize Ireland it is neceſſary to win the affections of the majority of the people. It is unreaſonable, ſays he, to ſuppoſe that the Catholics will fight for a religion of diſabilities, and a conſtitution of excluſion.

The "*Correſpondence*" is publiſhed between Lord REDESDALE and the Earl of FINGALL. The pith and marrow of theſe intereſting letters have long ſince appeared in our newſpapers.

Some "*Reflections on the Policy and Juſtice of an immediate Emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland and England*;" by the late Lord PETRE, have been recently edited.

This is a very ſeaſonable publication. Lord P. was univerſally acknowledged to be a man of clear ſound ſenſe, and his opinion on any ſubject is regarded with great deference and reſpect.

The author of "*Strictures*" upon Mr. PLOWDEN'S Hiſtorical Review of the State of Ireland has endeavoured to juſtify the conduct of the Engliſh Government in that country from the reign of Henry II. to the period of the Union. The pamphlet is written with great aſperity of temper, but the author ſhews himſelf to be well read in Iriſh hiſtory, and certainly his penetration in detecting ſome inattentions and inaccuracies on the part of Mr. P. has been exerciſed with ſufficient acuteneſs. In a "*Poſtliminous Preface*" to his work Mr. P. has animadverted upon ſome of the more exceptionable parts of theſe Strictures, and given to the public a curious and not altogether unimportant ſtatement of his conference with Mr. Addington, while Miniſter, and ſome of his colleagues, upon the ſubject of his work.

Mr. BELL has favoured the public with a very intereſting "*Deſcription of the Condition and Manners of the Peaſantry of Ireland*;" ſuch as they were between the Years 1780 and 1790.

If the author has not overrated the former well-being of the peaſantry, it appears, from the account of their actual manners and condition, that they muſt be much deteriorated. He ſays, that perhaps there never was a race of men who had a ſtronger deſire, and leſs means of procuring a ſcholaſtic education than the wretched peaſantry of Ireland. The old rulers, with a degree of ſottiſh bigotry, of ſtupid pride, and active malevolence, of which, ſays Mr. B. a parallel is ſcarcely to be found in Turkiſh hiſtory, not only forbore to encourage public inſtruction, but did every thing in their power to cruſh and check it. Mr. Bell notices the laws paſſed in the reign of William and Anne, with a view of converting, by force, the natives of Ireland from the Popiſh to the Proteſtant religion. The direct and avowed object of theſe laws was to ſhut out all kinds of inſtruction from Iriſh Roman Catholics. So ſtrong, however, was their love of learning, that the people openly violated all laws that forbad them to be inſtructed. Teachers they would have, but it too often happened that theſe were of the loweſt claſs in ſociety, and every one who could read a little Engliſh, write, and was acquainted with the common rules of arithmetic, thought himſelf qualified for a ſchoolmaſter. Books, indecent and immoral, were put into the hands of the peaſants, and it very often happened that the impreſſion they received from the only reading to which they could gain acceſs was debaſing and injurious to the laſt degree. Such was the taſte, however, and love of ſcience, ſays Mr. B. that the ſons of the moſt indigent and obſcure peaſants in Ireland, were able to ſtudy and become acquainted with the beſt Greek and Roman authors; that they had taſte to diſcriminate the beauties contained in them, and frequently converſed with each other in the Latin language; which (by the bye) they ſpoke much more correctly than Engliſh. It was no uncommon thing to ſee poor lads who had left their homes without ſhoes or ſtockings, or perhaps the ſmalleſt ſum of money in their pockets, wandering through the country in ſearch of ſcholaſtic inſtruction, and living on the bounty of thoſe whom

whom they had applied to for relief, which was hardly ever refuſed to them. In this latter circumſtance they were diſtinguiſhed from all other mendicants, as well as in the compaſſionate attention they experienced from moſt people. They called themſelves *poor ſcholars*; and that name was always a ſufficient paſſport for a temporary lodging and entertainment in the houſe of every peaſant, whoſe hoſpitable ſpirit the cold hand of want had not extinguiſhed. They were hardly ever refuſed admittance into any ſchool, where they were inſtructed gratuitouſly, and of which the maſter took care they ſhould not be reproached for their poverty. In return for this kindneſs, after they had made ſome progreſs, they aſſiſted in teaching the younger boys. The part of Ireland to which poor ſcholars chiefly reſorted was Munſter; becauſe in that province the claſſical ſchools were always the beſt, and the moſt numerous. The ultimate object which they had in view, was that of being admitted into the Romiſh prieſthood. If they were diligent in their ſtudies, and correct in their conduct, they ſeldom failed of having their ambition gratified. Among the Roman Catholic Clergy, were many men of learning and exemplary lives, who had acquired their education in the manner juſt deſcribed. There were even inſtances of ſome *poor ſcholars* having been admitted into the Univerſity of Dublin, and there diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their progreſs in claſſical and ſcientific knowledge."

A few pamphlets on Iriſh affairs might be enumerated, but they are comparatively unimportant, and we feel it time to proceed to the ſubject of

THEOLOGY, MORALS, AND ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

The Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice has publiſhed the firſt part of "*An Addreſs to the Public.*"

If this over-righteous aſſociation had been inſtituted rather for the encouragement of virtue than the ſuppreſſion of vice, it would have worn a more benevolent appearance. It is true, indeed, that his Majeſty declares, in the Royal Proclamation prefixed to this addreſs "that for the encouragement of religion and morality he will, upon all occaſions, diſtinguiſh perſons of piety and virtue by marks of his royal favour; but the Society, although during the laſt eight years it has brought to conviction above ſix hundred perſons for profaning the ſabbath, and has proſecuted others whom they have not been able to convict; not a ſingle individual do we hear of, whom the Society has been able to diſcover, of ſufficient virtue and piety to merit the high honour of being recommended to the royal favour! Whether the intereſts of virtue and morality would not have been better conſulted had the money expended in theſe proſecutions been employed in rewarding laborious induſtry, patient ſuffering, and poverty honeſt in the midſt of temptation, we leave to the conſideration of any man who is competent to compare the effects produced in moral conduct by reward and by puniſhment, by hope and by fear. It is not unworthy of remark, that beſides two hundred and eighty-two publicans who have been found guilty of ſuffering tippling during divine ſervice, three hundred and forty-one ſhopkeepers have been convicted of proſecuting their ordinary calling on the Lord's Day—petty chapmen, dealers in tea, ſugar, butter, bread, cheeſe, and other neceſſaries! As if theſe poor proſecuted wretches, to whom, alas! the Sabbath is no day of reſt, would by choice have foregone the relaxation and innocent amuſements which the higher claſs of ſhopkeepers enjoy on the Sunday. No, the fact, the plain and well-known fact is, that on a Sunday many of theſe huckſters have more cuſtomers than on any other day in the week, becauſe their cuſtomers are of that claſs who are at work all the reſt of the week; who receive their wages on a Saturday-night, and have no other time to ſpend them. With reſpect to tippling on Sundays, gaming, &c. theſe are vices at all times and in all places; but how does it happen that theſe ſpiritual Quixottes only attack vice when it is expoſed in the defenceleſs garb of poverty—wealth throws an impervious panoply over immorality, and they think it idle, perhaps, to hurl a javelin which may fall pointleſs! The writer of this phariſaical Addreſs has unwittingly taken credit to the Society for its activity "in tracing vice through all its tortuous windings, of fathoming its moſt covert haunts, and of deriving information from all quarters." The fact is, that this Society keeps in employ, as the agents of its godly zeal, ſome of the moſt deſpicable members of ſociety, ſpies, ſeducers, and informers. In ſhort, however praiſeworthy the object in view might be, the means adopted for the attainment of it are diſgraceful.

Another volume is publiſhed of the "*Tranſactions of the Miſſionary Society.*" However the labours of this Society may terminate, their volumes will be conſulted for

for valuable and authentic information as to the ſtate of manners among the wildeſt, moſt uncivilized, and ignorant of the human race.

Mr. WITHERBY is entitled to high praiſe for "*An Attempt to remove Prejudices concerning the Jewiſh Nation.*" The fact is, that by taking it for granted that a certain claſs of people are cheats, extortioners, &c. and by treating them as if they were ſo, we actually make them cheats and extortioners: that is one powerful incentive to an honeſt and virtuous line of conduct, namely the hope of obtaining and preſerving a fair name in the world is removed: people who have no reputation to loſe have none to preſerve, and are unambitious to acquire it.

On a former occaſion we noticed that a ſciſm had ariſen among the Society of *Friends*, as they can no longer be called without a miſnomer. We are afraid that on a peruſal of the controverſial pamphlets it will be found, that a ſpirit of intolerance has inſinuated itſelf into the councils of the rulers of this ſect, and that they who have been allowed to exerciſe the right of private judgment, unmoleſted by the eſtabliſhed Church, from which they diſſent; that they who have been favoured by the Government of this country far above all or any other claſs of Diſſenters, now deny to the members of their own Society that exerciſe of private judgment which their forefathers acquired and themſelves enjoy, and are now actually become the perſecutors of ſome of their moſt reſpectable and religious members. We content ourſelves with tranſcribing the title pages of ſome of the moſt intereſting pamphlets which have appeared upon this ſubject. "A Narrative of Events that have lately taken place in Ireland, among the Society called Quakers." "A Narrative of the Proceedings in America, of the Society called Quakers, in the Caſe of Hannah Bernard, &c. &c." "A few Obſervations, tending to expoſe the Unfairneſs of ſome Cenſures on the Character of David Sands, in a Publication called 'A Narrative of Events, &c. &c." "A Letter to Joſeph Gurney Bevan."

"*Actuum Apoſtolorum & Epiſtolarum, tam Catholicarum quam Paulinarum. Verſio Syriaca Philoxeniana, ex Codice MS. Ridleiano in Bib. Col. Nov. Oxon. repoſito, nunc primum edita: cum Interpretatione & Annotationibus* JOSEPH WHITE, *S.T.P. Ling. Arab. apud Oxon. Prof.*"

This moſt learned and laborious work is at length completed: if it is conſidered as an honor to the Univerſity of Oxford, how much muſt it be to the individual Editor, who has employed upon it nearly thirty years of his life!

Mr. FELLOWES, in his "Guide to Immortality," has digeſted into one continued narrative, according to the order of time and place laid down by Archbiſhop Newcome, the Memoirs of the Life and Doctrine of Chriſt by the four Evangeliſts. The Goſpel Hiſtory is divided into ſeven portions: The firſt contains all that is related by the Evangeliſts previous to the baptiſm of Jeſus: the ſecond relates the tranſactions of about ſix months from the baptiſm till the beginning of the enſuing paſſover; third, the tranſactions of twelve months, from the beginning of the firſt paſſover; the fourth comprehends another year; the fifth reaches from the third to the fourth paſſover; the ſixth contains the tranſactions of three days, from the day on which the fourth paſſover was kept, to the end of the day before the reſurrection; and the ſeventh compriſes the hiſtory of forty days from the day of reſurrection to that of aſcenſion. In this work Mr. Fellowes, a heterodox miniſter of the eſtabliſhed church, expreſſes himſelf with great freedom on many doctrinal points, and preſerves the ſame liberal ſpirit which animated him in his former production.

Mr. TOMLINSON has made an "*Attempt to reſcue the Holy Scriptures from the Ridicule they incur with the inconſiderate, occaſioned by incorrect Tranſlations*, &c. &c."

Whether his own Tranſlations and Commentaries are likely to effect this laudable purpoſe, is a queſtion of conſiderable doubt.

"*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Rev.* HUGH FARMER. To which is added, a Piece of his, never before publiſhed: printed from the only remaining MS. of the Author. Alſo ſeveral original Letters, and an Extract from his Eſſay on the Caſe of Balaam. Taken from his MS. ſince deſtroyed, by the late MICHAEL DODSON, Eſq."

The biographical portion of this work gives little information which is not to be found in Dr. Kippis's Biographia Britannica; and ſome papers now make their appearance, which the Reverend writer had expreſsly deſired ſhould be committed to the flames!

"*Diſcourſes on Theological and Literary Subjects*; by the late A. ARTHUR, M.A. Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Glaſgow."

This

This poſthumous work is edited by Mr. RICHARDSON, Profeſſor of Humanity at Glaſgow, who has prefixed to the Volume an Account of the Author's Life.

Mr. KINGDON has tranſlated from the German, "*The Authenticity, &c. of the New Teſtament*, by GODFREY LESS, late Profeſſor at Gottingen."

This work is taken from a larger one, entitled the "*Hiſtory of Religion*," which it is much to be deſired that the preſent tranſlator may preſent to us in an Engliſh dreſs. The preſent work is the reſult of a laborious and ſevere enquiry, inſtituted by the Author, to reſolve doubts upon the important ſubject of divine Revelation, which he had for ſeveral years entertained. Upon his own mind the enquiry produced ſolid, rational, and ſatisfactory conviction; as it probably will upon the minds of all who give it that attention which it demands.

Mr. LLOYD's "*Chriſtian Theology*" is too rhapſodical and declamatory to be read with ſatisfaction, except by that claſs of the members of the eſtabliſhment who affect the title of Evangelical.

The Biſhop of GLOUCESTER has publiſhed "*Thoughts on the Trinity:*" no one can be diſappointed in not finding much novelty on a ſubject which has been ſo repeatedly canvaſſed. Dr. CRUIKSHANK's Tranſlation of Witſius's "*Economy of the Covenants between God and Man*," originally publiſhed in 1763, is now re-printed.

"*Sermons on Public Occaſions, and a Letter on Theological Study*, by Robert late Archbiſhop of York."

The re-publication of theſe ſenſible diſcourſes is edited by Mr. GEORGE HAY DRUMMOND, who has prefixed to them, Memoirs of the Right Rev. Prelate's Life.

The filial piety of Dr. LAYARD's Son, has induced him to ſuperintend the publication of his Father's "*Sermons:* they are plain, ſenſible, and ſerious diſcourſes. Dr. MARTIN's "*Sermons, chiefly occaſional*," are not to be ranked among the higheſt claſs of compoſition, but are reſpectable. Mr. WARNER, of Bath, has publiſhed a ſecond volume of "*Practical Diſcourſes.*" Mr. BOWDEN's "*Sermons*" to the Proteſtant Diſſenters at Leeds, evince a ſound underſtanding and an ardent piety. Mr. COOPER has publiſhed a volume of "*Sermons*, chiefly deſigned to elucidate ſome of the leading Doctrines of the Goſpel." Mr. VANBRUGH's Sermons—a ſecond Edition of Mr. GISBORNE's—a ſecond Volume of Mr. CLAPHAM's—and a few others, make up the bulky Catalogue.

Of ſingle Sermons, we cannot attempt an enumeration; for a liſt of them, we muſt refer to our Monthly Catalogue.

On the intereſting ſubjects of

NATURAL HISTORY and PHYSICS,

We have to notice an unuſual number of valuable productions. Mr. BEWICK has publiſhed the 2nd volume of his "*Hiſtory of Britiſh Birds.*" To this gentleman was reſerved the merit of reſtoring in all its original perfection, the long-neglected, and nearly forgotten art of engraving on wood. The accuracy and the ſpirit with which Mr. B. has delineated animals, is not to be ſurpaſſed; and his vignettes ſerve at once to ornament his volumes, and illuſtrate ſome part of the character or habits of the animal which is the ſubject of them. This eminent artiſt was apprentice to Mr. BIELBY, an engraver on metal, of low rank, in Newcaſtle upon Tyne; he returned, after a reſidence of ſome years in London, to his old maſter, who poſſeſſed a taſte congenial with his own, and entered into partnerſhip with him. The joint efforts of theſe gentlemen produced, in the year 1790, the publication of a General Hiſtory of Quadrupeds: the animals were engraved on wooden blocks, with a boldneſs of deſign, and correctneſs of delineation, which continue to excite admiration by Mr. Bewick, while the deſcriptions were drawn up from the works of Buffon and Pennant, and from much perſonal obſervation by Mr. Bielby. This publication paſſed thro' three editions; and the ſucceſs of it induced the authors to follow it up by an Hiſtory of Britiſh Birds. The firſt volume of this work, containing the great diviſion of land birds, was publiſhed in 1797: Soon after which time, ſome unfortunate diſagreement occurred between the parties, and the completion of the work devolved on Mr. Bewick. The deſcriptive part of this volume is not unworthy of the ornamental: the compoſition, corrected, Mr. B. ſays, by the hand of a learned friend, is extremely reſpectable; and much information is condenſed into a ſmall compaſs.

Dr. SHAW has publiſhed the fifth volume of his "*General Zoology.*" The preceding one treats of the apodal, the jugular, and thoracic fiſhes; the preſent embraces the abdominal and cartilaginous ones. In the order Abdominales, Dr. Shaw has retained all the Linnean genera, except Teuthis, and one of its two ſpecies, the Hepatus, and has introduced ſome new genera, Anableps, Platyſtacus, Acanthonotus, and Polypterus. The cartalaginei

talaginei are all arranged by Dr. Shaw in a ſingle order: all the Linnean genera are retained, with the addition of Gaſtrobranchus, Spatularia, and Cephalus.

"*Lepidoptera Britannica; ſiſtens digeſtionem novam Inſectorum Lepidopterum quæ in Magna Britannia reperiuntur, larvarum pabulo, temporeque paſcendi; expanſione alarum; menſibuſque volandi, &c. &c. Autore* A. H. HAWORTH, *Lin. Soc. Lond. Socio; atque Prodromi Lepidopterum Britannicorum, genuſque ad Meſembryanthemum obſervationum autore.*"

We noticed the Prodromus to this work in vol. 14. p. 583, and were juſtified in anticipating that the preſent would form a valuable addition to our works on Natural Hiſtory. Mr. H. ſays, "that many years have elapſed, ſince, with enthuſiaſtic pleaſure, he began to collect, arrange, and deſcribe the natural productions of this our fertile and happy iſland; but more eſpecially its birds, inſects, and vegetables. For theſe purpoſes he has diligently examined many parts of England perſonally, and uſually on foot and alone; but ſometimes accompanied with pedeſtrian friends of congenial ſentiments and taſte. Induſtriouſly has he ſought, and never once in vain, a great variety of woods and lawns, hills and vales, marſhes and fens; one ſummer only, travelling in various journeys, not fewer than a thouſand miles, in ſpite of heat and cold, wet and drought, and various other concomitant impediments.

The work altogether diſplays much accurate and diſcriminative obſervation.

Annexed to the Lepidoptera are "*Miſcellanea Naturalia, ſive Diſſertationes variæ, ad Hiſtoriam Naturalem ſpectantes.*" The firſt and moſt conſiderable of theſe diſſertations is a new arrangement of the genus Meſembryanthemum, and deſcriptions of ſuch ſpecies as were not deſcribed before, with their place of growth, duration, and time of flowering. Many years ſince, Mr. H. publiſhed ſome obſervations on this genus of plants; he has ſince greatly increaſed his collection of ſpecies; and has had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing many of them, now he believes for the firſt time, perfect their flowers in Europe. Mr. H. enumerates no fewer than 211 ſpecies; more than 160 of which he himſelf poſſeſſes in a living ſtate. All the known ſpecies are now therefore publiſhed; and Mr. Haworth has deſcribed diſtinctly the parts of fructification of ſuch as are new, with ſpecific characters of thoſe which he had deſcribed before. The ſecond diſſertation is on the genus Tetragonia: nine ſpecies are enumerated, ſeven of which are technically deſcribed from living plants, in the poſſeſſion of the author. The third diſſertation is on the genus Portulaca, or, as Mr. H. ſpells it, Portulacca: he is of opinion, that the diviſion of this genus into two, is not authorized by any diſtinction ſufficiently conſtant and appropriate: it may, hereafter, he thinks, be divided into four, but at preſent he prefers keeping it entire. The fourth diſſertation is a new arrangement of the genus Saxifraga, as far as it is cultivated in Britiſh gardens. It extends to 49 ſpecies; they are arranged under the following ſections: *nudiculates*: *irregulares*; *ligulatæ*; *ciliatæ*; *lobatæ*; and *ſtoloniferæ*. The fifth diſſertation contains a deſcription of twenty-four ſpecies, which, as far as the author knows, have not been before deſcribed, viz. three ſpecies of craſſula, one of ornithogalum, four of narciſſus, one of cotyledon, three of oxalis, four of euphorbia, one of ſempervivum, ſix of cactus, and one of cacalia. All of them are now in his poſſeſſion, except the ornithogalum, for a ſight of which, in a living ſtate, he is indebted to Mr. Whitley, of Brompton, who received roots of it from the Cape of Good Hope in 1803. The ſixth and laſt diſſertation conſiſts of obſervations on ſeveral technical terms uſed by Linnæus, or others, in the ſcience of botany, which are either obſcure, and of difficult comprehenſion, or miſapplied, or ſynonimous with others in actual uſe.

Mr. Haworth gives us reaſon to expect, in a future publication, diſſertations on the following ſubjects. 1. *Aves Britannicæ, ſeu Synopſis Avium Britannicarum*, with remarks. 2. *Reptilia Britannica*, with remarks. 3. An account of the genus craſſula, of the genus euphorbia, and the genus cactus; with deſcriptions chiefly derived from living ſpecimens in his own collection.

"*The Natural Hiſtory of Britiſh Shells*, including Figures and Deſcriptions of all the Species hitherto diſcovered in Great Britain, ſyſtematically arranged in the Linnæan Manner, with ſcientific Obſervations on each." By E. DONOVAN, F. L. S.

Mr. Donovan, whoſe reſearches have been extended into every department of Natural Hiſtory, has now facilitated the ſcience of conchology, by giving coloured figures of our Britiſh ſhells. When he began to publiſh this work in numbers, he had calculated that all the Britiſh ſhells might be comprized in five volumes, or about 180 plates. But, in its progreſs, he

he found his materials ſo much increaſed upon his hands, by new acquiſitions from various quarters, as to make it neceſſary for him either to extend his deſigned limits, or to exclude thoſe ſpecies, which, from their extreme minuteneſs, are uſually denominated microſcopic ſhells. He has choſen the latter alternative, that he might not deviate from his original propoſals to his ſubſcribers; and offers the preſent volume to the public with an aſſurance, that nothing of material conſequence, either in his own collection, or the cabinets of his friends, has been omitted.

"*Elements of Botany:* or Outlines of the Natural Hiſtory of Vegetables. By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D. Profeſſor of Materia Medica, Natural Hiſtory, and Botany, in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania."

Though an American work, its appearance in this country, reviſed and corrected, with the addition of Britiſh examples and occaſional notes by the Engliſh editor, will authorize us to mention in this place the appearance of ſo excellent an elementary work. Dr. B. divides it into three parts. The firſt contains a pretty extenſive delineation of a plant, beginning with the root, and ending with the various organs of fructification; the ſecond relates to vegetable phyſiology; and the third is confined to an explanation of the claſſes and orders in the Linnæan ſyſtem. The work is written in a very pleaſing ſtyle, and, although we have many very reſpectable introductions to Botany in our own country, the preſent will be found to contain much novel inſtruction, placed in a clear and ſtriking light.

The learned Preſident of the Linnæan Society has favored the Public with the third vol. of "*Flora Britannica.*" The muſeum, library, and manuſcripts of the great Swediſh Naturaliſt could not poſſibly have fallen into more able and induſtrious hands than thoſe of Dr. Smith. To ſound judgment, he adds a moſt penetrating and diſcriminative obſervation: neither ſeduced on the one hand by every ſpecious obſervation; nor too wedded to any favorite and received ſyſtem to be indifferent to its defects, Dr. Smith lends a willing, though a cautious ear, to any ſuggeſtions for its improvement; and there is no individual exiſting, perhaps, to whom the ſcience of botany is under greater obligations than himſelf. We truſt that he will enjoy health to proſecute and complete his arduous undertaking.

"*Muſcologiæ Hibernicæ Specilegium*, Auctore DAWSON TURNER, A. M. &c. &c."

The accuracy of Mr. Turner, as a botaniſt, has already been evinced by the ſucceſs of his former inveſtigations on the moſt obſcure part of the ſcience: the preſent work, on the moſſes of Ireland, will increaſe the reputation he ſo deſervedly acquired before.

ZOOLOGY.

The ſeventh volume is publiſhed of the "*Linnæan Tranſactions.*" It contains twenty-one articles; ten on zoology, and eleven on botany.

Articles 5 and 20, contain a deſcription of *Bos Frontalis*, a new ſpecies from India, by Mr. Lambert. This animal, called *Gyall*, in its native country, inhabits the hills which ſeparate the province of Chittagang, in Bengal, from the country of Arracan. The male is not quite ſo tall as our bull, but very courageous and powerful in his conteſts with beaſts of prey. The female is employed in agriculture, and found to be more tractable than the buffalo. Gyalls are eaſily caught and domeſticated by means of the tame ones, which are purpoſely intermixed with them. Balls, of a certain compoſition, very grateful to their palate, are thrown to them, and the wild animals, after a time, ſuffer themſelves to be driven with the tame ones by the country people into their villages. Article 21 contains a deſcription of a large ſpecies of a Rat, a native of the Eaſt-Indies, by Captain Thomas Hardwicke, with a figure of the natural ſize. This is the *Mus Malabaricus* of Pennant and Shaw, here called *Mus Giganteus*, as it is not peculiar to Malabar. In *article* 18, Mr. Martyn has offered ſeveral curious obſervations on ſome ſpecies of Britiſh quadrupeds, birds and fiſhes. The animals illuſtrated in this maſterly paper, are two quadrupeds, Mus meſſorius and Sorex fodiens; four birds, Emberiza cirlus, Motacilla provincialis, Charadrius hiatacula, and Larus ridibundus; and three fiſhes, Cepola rubeſcens, Sparus niger, and Cyclopterus bimaculatus. Article 4. Deſcription of the Britiſh lizards, and of a new Britiſh ſpecies of viper, by Revett Shepherd, F. L. S. Mr. S. deſcribes four land and two water lizards: two of them are certainly new ſpecies. The new viper Mr. Shepherd calls cæruleus, from the elegant azure blue of its belly. Article 6. In this Mr. Racket has deſcribed, and illuſtrated with a figure of the natural ſize, the eſox ſaurus. Dr. Roxburgh's account of the Tuſſeh and Arrindy ſilkworm of Bengal (Article 3.), with coloured figures of the caterpillars and the cocoons, is a very curious and intereſting article.

article. The Tuſſeh ſilk, which is coarſe and very durable, is produced by a phalæna called paphia by Linnæus. It is a native of Bengal, Bahar, Aſſam, &c. and feeds on the leaves of rhamnus jujuba (byer of the Hindoos), and on terminalia alata glabra, Rox. (aſſeen of the Hindoos). It is found in great abundance in thoſe countries, but cannot be domeſticated. The hill people go annually, at the proper ſeaſon, into the jungles, and when, by means of the excrement, they have diſcovered the ſmall worms, they cut off as many branches of the tree, with the young wood on them, as are ſufficient for their purpoſe, and diſtribute them on the aſſeen tree in proportion to its ſize. As ſoon as the moth pierces the cocoon, it gets away, and cannot be kept by any precaution whatever. The cocoon of Arrindy ſilk is remarkably ſoft, white or yellowiſh. It is ſpun like cotton, from the impractibility of winding off ſo delicate a filament: the yarn thus manufactured is woven into a coarſe kind of white cloth, whoſe texture is of unrivalled durability. It is neceſſary to waſh it in cold water, for boiling water makes it tear like old rotten cloth. The ſilk produced by the phalæna cynthia of Drury and Cramer is an inſect peculiar to the diſtrict of Dinagepore and Rungpore, in the interior of Bengal: it feeds on the leaves of the common ricinus, or palma Chriſti, called by the natives arrindy, and, like the common ſilk-worm, is hatched in a domeſtic ſtate. The egg, larva, chryſalis, and imago of both the inſects, are ſcientifically deſcribed by Dr. Roxburgh. Art. 7. Deſcriptions of ſeveral marine animals found on the ſouth coaſt of Devonſhire, by G. Montague, Eſq. with figures. Mr. Montague has here deſcribed ſix ſpecies of cancer, two of oniſcus, two of gordius, one of ſyphunculus, one of lapſyſia, five of doris, one of amphytrite, four of nereis, and one of aſterias, moſt of which are certainly new, and others hitherto imperfectly deſcribed. Art 2. Deſcription of ſome foſſil ſhells found in Hampſhire, with figures, by William Pilkington, F. L. S. &c. Theſe ſhells were found at Hordwell Cliff, and are preſerved in the collection of Mr. Swainton; they conſiſt of one voluta, one buccinum, ſix murices, one turbo, and one murita. Two of the murices are varieties figured by Mr. Brander; all the reſt are ſuppoſed to be non-deſcripts. Art. 12. An hiſtorical account of teſtaceological writers, by Dr. Maton and the Rev. Thomas Rackett. This is a very maſterly paper, written with great elegance, and replete with knowledge: it concludes with claſſing and exhibiting, in a tabular form, the writers on teſtaceology, under the ſeveral heads of hiſtorici, monographi, topographi, muſæographi, micrographi, thaumatographi, anatomici, phyſiologi, ſyſtematici, nomenclatores, commentatores, and ichniographi, with the titles and editions of their works.

The botanical papers in this volume are eleven in number: the learned Preſident has given (Art. 13) an illuſtration of the graſs, called by Linnæus cornucopia alopecuroides, with a figure of the original ſpecimen in the Lin. Muſ. Dr. Smith has diſcovered it to be nothing more than a ſingular variety, or rather accidental monſtroſity of the phalaris utriculata of Linnæus, which is itſelf, in all its characters, a real alopecurus.—Art. 14. Sir Charles Thunberg, Profeſſor of Botany at Upſal, has here given a deſcription of ſuch ſpecies of chironia as grow wild at the Cape of Good Hope, with figures of two ſpecies. Art. 1. A new arrangement of the genus aloe, with a chronological ſketch of the progreſſive knowledge of that genus and of other ſucculent genera, by A. H. Haworth. Fifty-one ſpecies, with new ſpecific characters, formed with the living plants, forty-nine of which were in his own poſſeſſion at the time this paper was written, are arranged by Mr. Haworth, under three grand diviſions, with reference to the deſcriptions and figures of other authors: theſe diviſions are, 1. parvifloræ; 2. curvifloræ; and 3. glandifloræ. Art. 17. Obſervations on the durion, durio zibethinus of Linnæus, by C. Kõnig. The ſcientific general character and deſcription here given, as well as the figures, were taken from ſpecimens of a ſmall branch with flowers, and of the fruit preſerved in ſpirits, ſent from Amboyna by Sir J. Banks. Art. 2. On the germination of the ſeeds of the orchidæ. In this paper Mr. Saliſbury has endeavoured to correct an erroneous opinion entertained by ſeveral good botaniſts, that plants of the orchis tribe ſeldom or never produce perfect ſeeds. Art. 9. Deſcriptions of ſome ſpecies of carex from North America, by Mr. Rudge: five ſpecies are deſcribed from dried ſpecimens; they differ ſtrikingly from thoſe of European growth. Art. 16. Obſervations on the zizania aquatica, by Mr. Lambert: the drawing is taken from a living plant in the poſſeſſion of Sir J. Banks. Art. 15. Remarks on the generic character of moſſes, and particularly of the

the genus minum, by Dr. Smith. In Art. 8. Mr. Dawson Turner has described, with his usual elegance and precision, four new British lichens, with coloured figures. The same gentleman has written, in Art. 10, some remarks upon the Dillenian Herbarium. Art. 19 contains Biographical Memoirs, by the President, of several Norwich botanists. At the head of this list will be added, by some future biographer, the name of Dr. Smith himself, who resides in the place which had the honour of giving him birth.

It is sufficient to announce the appearance of a second volume, translated from the German, of KLAPROTH's "*Analytical Essays.*"

This chemist, so celebrated for the accuracy of his analysis, has here given an account of numerous substances which have undergone his rigid examination.—There are very few individuals to whom the sciences of chemistry and mineralogy are under greater obligations than to M. Klaproth.

"*Organic Remains of a former World*;" an Examination of the mineralized Remains of the Vegetables and Animals of the antediluvian World, &c. By JAMES PARKINSON.

The first volume only of this work has yet made its appearance, containing an examination of the vegetable kingdom: it displays extensive reading, and contains a considerable body of curious and interesting facts, which will be consulted by the geologist, who probably may not coincide in the theories which Mr. Parkinson deduces for them.

Mr. HOWARD has published a very short, but ingenious pamphlet, "*On the Modification of Clouds, and on the Principles of their Production, Suspension, and Destruction.*"

The subject is curious, and the mode of considering it, at least, novel. Our meteorologists, referring to their barometers and other similar instruments, record the actual state of the weather, but have seldom much skill in prognosticating the future. The mercury in the barometer is affected by so many different causes that nothing can be more fallacious than its indication. The method pursued by Mr. Howard is likely to improve the science of meteorology: he attempts to define the leading varieties which the clouds assume, and to establish a nomenclature descriptive of these different modifications, by which means observations may be more easily made, and more accurately recorded.—In other branches of natural philosophy, he has adopted terms derived from the dead languages, founding them, however, upon the Latin in preference to the Greek, as the former are more generally intelligible.

MATHEMATICS, MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY, AND GENERAL SCIENCE.

Mr. FREND has published a second volume of his "*Evening Amusements.*"

The plan of this work is so happily conceived, and so admirably executed, that it gives us great pleasure to infer from Mr. Frend's prosecution of it that he has received that encouragement from the public which his labours are entitled to. The present volume describes the striking appearances in the Heavens for the current year, 1805.

"*The complete Navigator*;" or an easy and familiar Guide to the Theory and Practice of Navigation; with all the requisite Tables: illustrated with Engravings. By A. MACKAY, L.L.D. &c. "*A Collection of mathematical Tables,*" for the Use of Students in the Universities, for the practical Navigator, Geographer, Surveyor, &c. By A. MACKAY.

The great fault of these works is, that they endeavour to embrace, in a given compass, more knowledge and information than it was possible to compress within the assigned limits. The former of the two works begins with the principles of the sphere, and questions on longitude and latitude; these are followed by an account of the log, the compass, the method of sounding, tides, and Gunter's scale: the geometrical and trigonometrical portions are much too meagre. The second, third, and fourth books explain the nature of different modes of calculating, as by plane, traverse, parallel, middle latitude, Mercator's oblique, and current sailing. The construction of charts is then given; and various instruments, as the quadrant, sextant, &c. A journal of a voyage is given, and instructions how to make one. The fifth book is employed on miscellaneous subjects, as the mensuration of heights and distances of objects; the methods of surveying coasts and harbours, &c. The sixth book contains the tables, with their explanation.

The first volume is published of Professor ROBISON's "*Elements of mechanical Philosophy.*"

The work, if ever completed, which, notwithstanding the much-lamented death of the author, we hope may be the case, will contain the substance of a course of lectures which the learned professor delivered

vered during the long ſpace of thirty years.

"*Elements of natural Philoſophy*;" explaining the Laws and Principles of Attraction, Gravitation, Mechanics, &c. &c. with a general View of the ſolar Syſtem; adapted to public and private Inſtruction.

This is a very uſeful work, and has the rare recommendation alſo of being a cheap one: the writer ſtates, in his preface, that he does not aim at any thing more than to collect and methodize thoſe truths which have been demonſtrated by the reſearches of the philoſopher, and to render them plain and evident to thoſe whoſe time and education will not enable them to draw their information from original ſources. This taſk is performed in a very pleaſing and ſatisfactory manner: wooden cuts are given in the body of the page, deſcriptive of a variety of machines and experiments, which are detailed in a clear and able manner.

The fifth and ſixth volumes of the "*Scientific Dialogues*" are publiſhed; treating, the former of optics and magnetiſm, the latter of electricity and Galvaniſm. It was originally intended to comprehend an Introduction to Chemiſtry; but the author obſerves that this is a branch of ſcience now become ſo very intereſting, and the ſtudy of it ſo general, that it would have been unpardonable not to have devoted to it a more ample ſpace than the limits of theſe volumes would allow. He has, therefore, undertaken to furniſh a ſeparate work on this ſubject, to be compriſed in two volumes, ſimilar in ſize with the Scientific Dialogus. The plates to this work, ſome by Lowry and ſome by Skelton, are beautiful: we infer from one of the plates to vol. 6, that the work itſelf is the production of the Rev. J. JOYCE. It does him great credit.

A ſecond edition, enlarged, is publiſhed of Profeſſor PLAYFAIR's "*Elements of Geometry*."

"*A Diſſertation on the Influence of Gravitation, conſidered as a mechanic Power*;" explaining the Reaſon why the effective Power of the ſame Quantity of Matter in deſcending the ſame Height is twice as great in its uniform Deſcent as in its accelerated Fall; and why twice the Quantity of Reſiſtance is required to bring a Pendulum to Reſt when gradually applied to it, as when applied at once to its loweſt Point. By A. CUMMING, F.R.S. &c.

Perpetual motion is to mechanics the philoſopher's ſtone: in this very ingenious eſſay Mr. Cumming has ſhewn, very ſatisfactorily, the impoſſibility of obtaining it by an examination of the effective power of gravity.

This very accurate mechanic has alſo publiſhed "*Obſervations on the Effects which Carriage Wheels, with Rims of different Shapes, have on Roads.*"

Our heavieſt and largeſt waggons have conical wheels: cylindrical rims have a conſtant tendency to proceed in a ſtraight direction, whilſt the conical rims have a natural tendency to revolve in a circular direction round their conical centers. To counteract this tendency, therefore, a conſtant force muſt be employed, and, of courſe, diverted from its proper application. Every point on the ſurface of a cylinder has the ſame rotatory motion: a cone is a ſeries of concentric circles, having different radii, and its points have different rotatory motions, according to the diſtance of the reſpective circles from the apex of the cone. But if a conſtant force is requiſite to confine the conical rims in a ſtraight courſe, it is obvious that an unneceſſary degree of friction takes place at the rim and at the axis, and that the labour of the draft horſe is very much increaſed by the ſuperfluous reſiſtance.

The Rev. T. NEWTON has attempted, not unſucceſsfully, "*An Illuſtration of Sir Iſaac Newton's Method of Reaſoning by prime and ultimate Ratios*;" comprehending the firſt Section of his Principia, and as much of the ſecond and third Sections as is neceſſary to explain the Motion of the heavenly Bodies.

The author was formerly a tutor at Cambridge, and the difficulty he found in explaining to his pupils, in the uſual manner, the reaſoning of Sir Iſaac Newton, led him to diſcover and adopt a more intelligible method.

The fifth volume is publiſhed of "*Scriptores Logarithmici*;" or a Collection of ſeveral curious Tracts on the Nature and Conſtruction of Logarithms. It contains fourteen numbers, of which an ample account is given, in an elaborate and perſpicuous preface, by Baron MASERES.

The Royal Society has publiſhed the ſecond part of their "*Philoſophical Tranſactions for the Year* 1804." It contains, among other valuable papers, ſome obſervations on baſalt, and on the tranſition from the vitreous to the ſtoney texture, which occurs in the gradual refrigeration of melted baſalt, by GREGORY WATT, Eſq.

This gentleman, whoſe early years acquired

quired maturity of judgment and profundity of knowledge, would, in all human probability, have made many intereſting diſcoveries in the ſcience of mineralogy, had he not been cut off almoſt in the commencement of his career: but the ways of Providence are inſcrutable, and we ſubmit to its decrees without a murmur!

Dr. RUSSEL has given an account of the voluntary expanſion of the ſkin in the neck of the *cobra de capello*, or hooded ſnake of the Eaſt Indies; and a deſcription of the parts which perform that office is added by Mr. HOME. Mr. HATCHET's analyſis of the magnetical pyrites, and his obſervations on the change of ſome of the proximate principles of vegetables into bitumen, are very ſatisfactory.

The Royal Iriſh Academy has alſo publiſhed another volume (the ninth) of its "*Tranſactions*," containing, as uſual, many intereſting papers on matters of ſcience.

We muſt proceed to

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

"ΤΡΥΦΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΙΑΙΟΥ ΑΛΩΣΙΣ, *Verſione Latina, plurimis Obſervationibus, duobus Indicibus, et variis Excurſibus, illuſtrata a* THOMA NORTHMORE."

An edition of this work was publiſhed by Mr. Northmore ſome years ago, and was received with general approbation, both at home and abroad. Encouraged by this reception, Mr. Northmore has returned to his favourite author, and re-publiſhed his former work, with the addition of many new obſervations, which teſtify to his extenſive claſſical reading and his critical ſagacity.

"*Thucydides, Græce et Latine. Accedunt Indices ex Editione Waſſii & Dukeri.*"

This is a very elegant and accurate edition of Thucydides. The anonymous editor ſtates, that he undertook the ſuperintendance of it at the requeſt of a bookſeller whoſe intention it is to publiſh the Greek hiſtorians in a ſimilar form. The preſent editor has taken the Aldine edition as the baſis of his own, changing the reading, where required, by the ſenſe or by the authority of manuſcripts. A volume of annotations, and various readings, is promiſed at ſome future period.

"*M. Tullii Ciceronis de Officiis, Libri tres, ex Recenſione* JO. MICH. & JAC. FRID. HEUSINGERORUM. *Patrui majoris.*"

This edition of Cicero's Offices is abridged by Conrad Heuſinger, from a larger critical edition of the ſame work, by his father and uncle. The notes diſplay much learning and acuteneſs.

"*The Synonymes of the Latin Language alphabetically arranged*," with critical Diſſertations upon the Force of its Propoſitions, both in a ſimple and compounded State. By JOHN HILL, L.L.D. &c.

In the execution of this very difficult work, Dr. Hill is ſaid to have evinced much ingenuity, accuracy, and learning: in ſtating the power of the different terms brought together, the learned philologiſt ſtates that he had adopted the plan of M. D'Alembert, and has been guided uniformly by an expreſſion of the point in which they all agree. "Reverſing afterwards the ſynthetic method, by which this point was at firſt apprehended, he has tried to ſhew, by a variety of examples of claſſical authority, how each of the terms collated holds of that general definition to which they all refer as a ſtandard." With the compariſons of ſynonymous words are intermixed, according to alphabetical order, critical diſſertations on the force of the prepoſitions, in a ſimple and compounded ſtate.

"*Vocabulary, intended as an Introduction to the Study of the Synonymes of the Latin Language.*" By JOHN HILL, L.L.D. &c.

This is an abſtract of the larger work of the learned Profeſſor: it contains all the words there illuſtrated, with definitions of each, and one clear example of its uſe. It is an admirable ſchool-book.

Mr. WHITAKER's "*Conciſe Introduction to the Latin Language*" may be uſed with advantage.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Dr. ROWLEY has written "*A Treatiſe on Madneſs and Suicide*," with the Modes of determining with Preciſion mental Affections, &c. &c.

After a definition of the diſeaſe, ſome remarks on the prevailing modes of practice, which are condemned as injudicious and unſcientific, Dr. Rowley gives an account of the appearances, upon diſſection, of perſons who have died inſane. From theſe appearances, the theory deduced is, that a diſtention of the venous ſyſtem of the brain is the immediate cauſe of inſanity: paſſions, he obſerves, certainly force a greater quantity of blood to the brain than uſual. When this operation is too often repeated, the veins are kept in a conſtant ſtate of diſtention, their coats are weakened, and at length the ſinuſes themſelves become over diſtended. The inward flow of blood through the arteries,

and its ſtagnation in the veins, is ſuppoſed at length to change the nature of the blood, and to produce vitiated acrimonious fluids in the brain: the preſence of theſe fluids cauſes inſanity. Such is the theory of Dr. Rowley, "Public lecturer in the theory and practice of medicine, *excluding falſe ſyſtems*," &c. &c. againſt which we fear ſome invincible objections might be uſed.

"*Morborum Fuerilium Epitome. Auctore* GULIELMO HEBERDEN." There is ſo much excellent advice on this ſubject, that it is much to be regretted a tranſlation does not accompany the Latin original, which is written with great neatneſs and preciſion.

A fourth volume is publiſhed of Dr. WILSON'S "*Treatiſe on Febrile Diſeaſes.*" The preceding volumes afforded a judicious and comprehenſive view of the Pyrexiæ of Dr. Cullen, arranged according to his ſyſtem. The remaining diſeaſes of that claſs, with the exception of catarrh, which the author deemed it unneceſſary to treat of, are compriſed in the preſent; viz. cynanche trachealis, the inflammations of the thoracic and abdominal viſcera, rheumatiſm, gout, the hæmorrhagies, phthiſis pulmonalis, and dyſentery. Dr. Wilſon has compiled the moſt valuable obſervations of the older writers, diſcarding, with much judgment, their abſurdities: his information is extenſive, and he communicates it in a plain unaſſuming manner.

"*Medical Sketches of the Expedition to Egypt, from India.*" By JAMES M'GREGOR, A. M. &c. &c.

Mr. M'Gregor was ſuperintending ſurgeon to the Indian army in Egypt: theſe ſketches were drawn up in conſequence of orders from the Court of Directors to the Government in India. The choice could not have fallen on any perſon better qualified. From his ſituation the author had the beſt opportunities for collecting information, and his previous knowledge, the reſult of very extenſive experience in all quarters of the world, rendered him perfectly competent to give weight and authority to his obſervations. His book, indeed, is a plain and perſpicuous narrative of the diſeaſes of that part of our army which he accompanied in 1801. Mr. M'Gregor has divided his Sketches into three parts: the firſt gives the medical hiſtory, or rather the journal of the expedition: the ſecond, ſome account of the cauſes of the prevalent diſeaſes, and the modes of prevention; and, in the third, ſome account is given of the diſeaſes themſelves. So judicious were the regulations adopted by the medical ſtaff (aſſiſted as they were by the military officers), that, during a remarkably long voyage, in a march over extenſive deſerts, in a climate deſcribed as remarkably inimical to the human race, the army ſuffered but an inconſiderable mortality; and no army ever embarked on any ſervice in a more healthy ſtate than did the Indian army when it re-imbarked on its return from Egypt.

Mr. M'Gregor is of opinion, that we are to look for the principal cauſes of the moſt prevalent diſeaſes in the peculiar ſoil and climate of Egypt; ſeveral diſeaſes alſo are propagated by contagion. The cultivated part of Egypt is the moſt luxuriant of ſoils: "the art of huſbandry is there but imperfectly known, and at their harveſts there is a great deſtruction of vegetable matter, from which hydrogene gas or hydro-carbonate is extricated in large quantities. Under ſimilar circumſtances," ſays Mr. M'Gregor, "in America as well as in India, I have ſeen a bad fever of the intermittent or remittent type appear. But in Egypt, after the ſubſiding of the Nile, which in many places had covered a great extent of country, there is a great exhalation from the mud, and from the putrid animal and vegetable matters left behind. The effluvia of theſe ſubſtances acting on the human body will readily account for much diſeaſe. If we add to theſe the extreme filth of the inhabitants of Egypt, their poor diet, their narrow, cloſe, and ill ventilated apartments, generally much crowded, with the extreme narrowneſs of their ſtreets, and the bad police of their towns, we ſhall not be aſtoniſhed if a fever, at firſt intermittent or remittent, ſhould have ſymptoms denominated malignant ſuperadded to the more ordinary ſymptoms of the diſeaſe. If an imported contagion ſhould make its appearance at the ſame time, and under the above circumſtances, we expect a moſt terrible diſeaſe. The dry parching wind which comes over the deſert, and which, at certain ſeaſons, blows in Egypt and Arabia, is well known, and was often ſeverely felt by the army on their march both acroſs the deſert and the iſthmus of Suez. The whirlwinds of ſand roll with great impetuoſity, are very troubleſome, and inſinuate fine ſand and duſt every where. It is hardly poſſible to keep the minute particles out of the eyes."

The natives attribute many of their diſeaſes to the heavy dews which fall in Egypt: Mr. M'Gregor does not decide with what juſtice, but from ſome experiments which he made in India, on the

the Red Sea, and in Egypt, he is inclined to think that they are equally heavy in the two former as in the latter quarter. Mr. M. is decidedly of opinion, that exceſſive heat, unleſs combined with intemperance, or ſome other cauſe, is very rarely productive of diſeaſe; and the difference between the mortality of European and Indian Corps is juſtly referred to their different modes of living. The hot months, indeed, according to the reports, are by far the moſt healthy, both in India and in Egypt. At Koſſier, and in croſſing the Deſert, both officers and men were neceſſarily much expoſed to the ſun, when the degree of heat was very great, yet at that period the army enjoyed an uncommon degree of health.

Mr. M'Gregor's account of the plague aud opthalmia is extremely valuable: with reſpect to the former, he ſtates many points of reſemblance between it and the yellow fever; mercury was the grand remedy employed, and its effects were very ſalutary. It was generally found, indeed, that the patient recovered in proportion to the facility with which his ſyſtem could be effected by mercury. Nitric acid taken internally, and the uſe of the nitric bath, were advantageouſly adminiſtered. With reſpect to opthalmia, a variety of cauſes ſeem to concur in the production of this diſeaſe, which is not confined to the human race; the lower animals, particularly dogs and camels, being ſubject to its attack. Some facts are produced which ſeem to prove that this diſeaſe is contagious: Mr. M'Gregor thinks that much may be done in preventing its attacks, by attention to cleanlineſs, and eſpecially by waſhing the eyes frequently in the day with cold water, during the ſeaſon of its uſual prevalence.

Dr. CULLEN BROWN has edited, in three octavo volumes, "*The Works of Dr. John Brown,*" and prefixed to them a biographical account of the author. The editor has defended the Brunonian ſyſtem with an intemperance of language which violates the rules of good manners, and even common decorum.

"*The Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of Inguinal and Congenital Hernia*;" by ASTLEY COOPER, F. R. S. &c. &c.

The accuracy of Mr. Cooper as an anatomiſt, and his ſuperior ſkill as a ſurgeon, are juſtly celebrated; his ſituation alſo in Guy's Hoſpital has afforded him ſo many opportunities to examine this diſeaſe, in all its ſtages, that theſe circumſtances together muſt give the greateſt poſſible weight to whatever comes from his pen on ſurgical diſeaſes. Mr. C. ſtates, that he has almoſt uniformly avoided quoting the opinions of authors on this part of ſurgery. "This, ſays he, I have done, certainly not from any wiſh to ſlight or undervalue the labours of ſome of the moſt excellent phyſiologiſts and practitioners that have adorned our profeſſion, but becauſe it did not form a part of my plan to give a hiſtory of this branch of ſurgery, and becauſe I wiſhed to confine myſelf to the very wide ſcene of obſervation afforded by the two noble inſtitutions of St. Thomas's and Guy's Hoſpitals, and to that portion of the practice of this metropolis which I have been perſonally enabled to authenticate. I have therefore related no caſe, and given no remark, to the truth of which I cannot vouch; and for the ſame reaſon the ſubjects of all the plates annexed to this volume are from preparations, either in my own poſſeſſion, or in the anatomical muſeum at St. Thomas's Hoſpital, which may be at all times conſulted." The plates are eleven in number; they are executed apparently with great accuracy, and as large as life.

In a fourth volume Mr. BELL has completed his deſcription of the "*Anatomy of the Human Body.*" The parts here treated of are the viſcera of the abdomen, the male and female pelvis, and the lymphatic ſyſtem.

Mr. WARE has publiſhed a ſecond edition, with many additions, of his "*Obſervations on the Cataract and Gutta Serena.*"

The "*London Diſſector,*" and Mr. MURRAY'S "*Elements of Materia Medica,*" are both uſeful books of reference.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

"*The Hiſtory of the Orkney Iſlands;*" in which is comprehended an Account of their preſent as well as their ancient State; together with the Advantages they poſſeſs for ſeveral Branches of Induſtry, and the Means by which they may be improved. Illuſtrated with an accurate and extenſive Map of the whole Iſlands, and with Plates of ſome of the moſt intereſting Objects they contain. By the Rev. GEORGE BARRY, D. D. Miniſter of Sharpinſhay.

This title-page is ſo explanatory of the contents of the volume, that unleſs it were conſiſtent with the plan of our Retroſpect to enter largely into the merits of works noticed, little more can be ſaid, except that Dr. Barry has collected materials from every quarter where they could be obtained, and arranged them in an appropriate manner. The work is divided

into three books; in the firſt, after a general view of the Orkney Iſlands, a ſhort geographical deſcription of each is given; the ſecond compriſes an hiſtory of the Iſlands, intermixed with a deſcription of the manners, cuſtoms, and inſtitutions, of the earlieſt inhabitants; the laſt includes an account of the natural hiſtory of the Iſlands, of the manners and cuſtoms of the preſent inhabitants, and of their agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and fiſheries.

Mr. BRAY, of Shire, has continued down to the preſent time, the "*Hiſtory and Antiquities of the County of Surrey*;" commenced by the learned and laborious Mr. OWEN MANNING.

The firſt volume, in folio, only is now publiſhed, under the care of Mr. Bray, for the benefit of the widow and family of Mr. Manning.

Mr. RUDGE has, in two 8vo. volumes, brought down the "*Hiſtory of the County of Glouceſter*" to the year 1803. He modeſtly ſtyles his work a mere compilation, profeſſing only to compreſs the matter of Sir Robert Atkin's Hiſtory into a narrower compaſs, ſupply its defects, correct its errors by the aid of ſubſequent hiſtorians, and to fill up the interval between the publication of that and his own work.

A fifth volume is publiſhed of the "*Beauties of England and Wales.*"

"*A Collection of Glouceſterſhire Antiquities*;" by SAMUEL LYSONS, F.R.S. &c.

This work might, without impropriety, have been claſſed under the head of Fine Arts: it comprehends a collection of 110 prints, drawn and engraved by the author, repreſenting a variety of ancient buildings, and other curious ſubjects. It is much to be regretted, that Mr. Lyſons, who is ſo well acquainted with the antiquities he has undertaken to illuſtrate, ſhould have ſatisfied himſelf with ſuch brief and inſufficient deſcriptions of the ſubject which employed his pencil.

"*Modern London*;" being the Hiſtory and preſent State of the Britiſh Metropolis. Illuſtrated with numerous Copperplates.

Into this book, which contains a great deal of uſeful information, ſome inaccuracies have crept which the editor would do well to notice and correct in a ſupplemental ſheet.

We tranſcribe the title-page of the following work: "*The Cambridge Guide; or, a Deſcription of the Univerſity, Town, and County, of Cambridge*;" containing correct and comprehenſive Deſcriptions of the Public Buildings, &c. &c. Alſo a conciſe Account of the different Orders, Degrees, Ceremonies, and Offices of the Univerſity, &c. &c. It is an intereſting publication.

"*Antiquities of the Inns of Court and Chancery*," &c &c.

The editor, Mr. HERBERT, acknowledges himſelf to have extracted the greater part of his materials from Sir William Dugdale's "*Origines Juridiciales.*" This volume contains ſeveral copper-plates, of various merit.

Vol. 14, of the "*Archæologia*" is publiſhed; containing, as uſual, many curious papers, and others unworthy of admiſſion into the tranſactions of ſo learned a Society.

"*Scotia Depicta; or, the Antiquities, Caſtles, &c. &c. of Scotland*;" illuſtrated in a Series of finiſhed Etchings.

This volume contains fifty prints, and the ſame number of pages of letter-preſs: the drawings are by Mr. NATTES, and the engravings by Mr. FITTLER. The deſcriptions are conciſe, but the etchings have not that accuracy or ſpirit which can entitle them to high commendation.

BIOGRAPHY.

"*Public Characters of* 1805." This work is conducted in the ſame ſpirit by which it was at firſt diſtinguiſhed: it is too encomiaſtic.

Mr. CALEY has publiſhed "*The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh.*"

The biographer has collected a vaſt maſs of materials, but they are given to the world without any arrangement—*informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum!*

"*The Lives of the Scottiſh Poets*;" with Preliminary Diſſertations on the Literary Hiſtory of Scotland, and the early Scottiſh Drama, by DAVID IRVINE, A. M.

Theſe biographical ſketches are highly intereſting, and the diſſertation diſplays much hiſtorical reſearch. Mr. Irvine would confer an additional favour on the public if he collected the works of the poets whoſe lives he has written, and preſented them in an uniform and correct edition.

Mr. LACKINGTON, who ſome time ago publiſhed "*Memoirs of the Firſt Forty-five Years of his Life*," ſtill continues to think himſelf of ſufficient importance to intereſt the public, and has therefore written a methodical volume of "*Confeſſions.*"

M. MAUGIN has tranſlated from the French

French "*The Life of C. G. Lamoignon Maleſherbes.*"

Nothing can be indifferent to us which relates to this moſt wiſe, moſt virtuous, and amiable of men! The only fault that we have to find with this intereſting work is its brevity.

TACTICS.

As every citizen is now a ſoldier, a number of elementary works on the art of war are perpetually iſſuing from the preſs; though many of them have but a ſlight claim to admiſſion into a retroſpect of literature, the circumſtances and ſituation of the country require that they ſhould not altogether be excluded from it.

Major ALDINGTON has written "*An Eſſay on the Conſtruction and Advantage of Light Artillery acting with infantry; and a Deſcription of the Loaded Spear for the Uſe of the Rear Ranks,*" &c.

Major A. recommends a new ſpecies of artillery, which he terms *infantry artillery:* the weight of the guns to be light three or four pounders, which ſhould be loaded with grape-ſhot or muſket-bullets, and ſhould be employed "in that arduous part which generally belongs to the infantry alone, in deciding the fate of engagements." The guns would be ſtationed at the intervals of companies, and would be worked by ſix men. Major Aldington calculates, that ten guns thus worked would diſcharge more than 5000 balls in a minute, and certainly with much greater effect than the ſame number of balls fired by a battalion, ſince experience has proved that not more than one ball in 200 takes effect.

"*The Experienced Officer*;" or Inſtructions by General WIMPFFEN to his Sons, &c with an Introduction by Lieut. Col. MACDONALD, of the Cinque Port Volunteers.

The introductory portion of this volume might very well have been omitted; but the inſtruction of General Wimpffen, the reſult of long experience and minute obſervation, &c. will be read with great advantage by any young men who are entering the army. The public is indebted to Col. Macdonald for the tranſlation, and for valuable notes upon the work.

Mr. JACKSON's "*View of the Formation, Diſcipline, and Economy, of Armies,*" is rather amuſing to the philoſopher than uſeful to the ſoldier.

Mr. WEDDERBURNE's "*Obſervations on the Exerciſe of Riflemen, and on the Movement of Light Troops in general*," will be found to contain much uſeful inſtruction.

The ſame may be ſaid of a detail given by one of the Trinity Houſe Royal Volunteers, of "*The Exerciſe of Great Guns,*" as practiſed by the Royal Artillery.

The Rev. Mr. TRINDER's "*Letters on Military Subjects,*" may be read with advantage.

Mr. WHITE's "*Addreſs*" to the Devon Cavalry on the Management of their Horſes, when employed in Actual Service, merit attention: it is ſhort, comprehenſive, and perſpicuous, and inſtructive. We muſt refer to the Monthly Catalogues for the names of ſome other military works, the names of which we cannot ſpare room to tranſcribe.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND TOURS.

Dr. GRIFFITHS has publiſhed an intereſting and inſtructive volume of "*Travels in Europe, Aſia Minor, and Arabia.*"

Dr. G. is a moſt enterpriſing traveller; nothing abates the ardour of his curioſity, or eſcapes the vigilance of his reſearch. Even the renowned tomb of the prophet Ali, at Meſched Ali, which was never before explored by a Chriſtian, ſubmitted to his daring examination. The enterprize was undertaken and accompliſhed at the peril of his life; the object, indeed, was ſcarcely worthy of the danger and exertion required, but the fortitude and reſolution diſplayed on this occaſion, and the bodily fatigues endured on many others, teſtify how admirably qualified Dr. Griffiths is to explore countries where bodily and mental activity are alike required. Dr. G. is by no means a common place traveller: his judgment is eminently diſplayed in the account given of Conſtantinople: manners are the principal ſubject of the narrative; ſo many deſcriptions, indeed, have been publiſhed of this celebrated city, that Dr. G. has very judiciouſly confined himſelf to thoſe which have been leaſt noticed. The ſketch which he gives of the dreſs, amuſements, public baths, viſits, &c. of the Turks, is extremely ſpirited, and the more laboured manner in which their religion, government, military and naval eſtabliſhments, revenue, and reſources, are conſidered, ſhew that Dr. Griffiths is indefatigable in his exertions to procure information on every ſubject which is intereſting or important. If this volume ſhould meet with that ſucceſs to which its merits entitle it, we are led to hope that the author will lay before the public a full and detailed view of our Eaſt India Poſſeſſions.

On

On this ſubject Dr. G. profeſſes to have paid particular attention, and we have no queſtion, that his obſervations will be ſound, ſagacious, and uſeful.

Mr. TUCKEY has publiſhed "*An Account of a Voyage to eſtabliſh a Colony at Port Philip Baſs's Strait, on the South Coaſt of New South Wales*;" in his Majeſty's Ship Calcutta, in the Years 1802-3-and-4.

The voyage of which this publication is a narrative, was undertaken with the intention of making a ſettlement in the Strait which ſeparates New Holland from Van Diemen's Land; a meaſure adopted by Government, as well from the commercial view of favouring the adventures for the capture of ſeals in thoſe ſeas, as from the political one of ſecuring a paſſage through the Straits, and preventing rival eſtabliſhments by other nations. A port diſcovered by Lieutenant John Murry, and named after Governor Philip, was fixed upon for the ſite of the ſettlement, as being repreſented to poſſeſs all due advantages for that purpoſe. The equipment made to carry this deſign into execution, conſiſted of a king's ſhip, the Calcutta, originally built for the Eaſt India Company, and the Ocean, a hired merchant ſhip: the former carrying all the convicts and marines, the latter, the greater part of the ſtores and neceſſaries for the ſettlement. The ſhips cleared the Channel about the end of April, 1803: when they arrived at their deſtination, in Baſs's Strait, they found, upon examination, that the place was not adapted for the purpoſe in view. Renouncing, therefore, the idea of making a ſettlement there, they ſailed for Port Jackſon, where the Calcutta took in a cargo of ſhip timber, for the navy. She then proceeded alone, and paſſing to the ſouthward of New Zealand, doubled Cape Horn, and arrived again at Rio de Janeiro on May 22; thus, (ſays the writer) accompliſhing a voyage round the world, diſcharging, and receiving a cargo, in eleven months." If the narrative of this voyage does not add much to the ſtock of our information, it nevertheleſs does to that of our amuſement.

Mr. GRANT'S "*Narrative of a Voyage of Diſcovery, performed in the Lady Nelſon, in the Years* 1800-1-*and*-2, *to New South Wales*," is brief but intereſting. He circumnavigated the globe in veſſels, which, according to the opinion of ſome who might have been eſteemed competent judges, were not fit to go to ſea! Whilſt he had the command of the Lady Nelſon, ſhe did not loſe a ſingle man, and arrived at Port Jackſon without the leaſt damage in hull, maſt, or rigging. There was novelty in the conſtruction of the Lady Nelſon, which, upon Mr. Grant's experience, is alſo a moſt important improvement. She was built with a ſliding keel, divided into three ſeveral parts, with conſiderable intervals between them. Mr. Grant and Captain Shank are decidedly of opinion, that veſſels thus conſtructed ſail faſter, ſteer eaſier, tack and wear quicker and in leſs room, carry more freight, and draw leſs water, ride eaſier at anchor, take the ground better, and be more likely to be ſaved in caſe of ſhipwreck, have the advantage of all others in caſe of loſing their rudder, and laſt longer than thoſe built in the common way.

"*The Journal of* ANDREW ELLICOTT, *late Commiſſioner on behalf of the United States, during the Years* 1796-7-8-9 *and* 1800, *for determining the Boundary between the United Sates and the Poſſeſſions of his Catholic Majeſty in America.*"

Mr. Ellicott's route extends from Philadelphia to Pitſburg, on the Ohio; down that river to its junction with the Miſſiſſippi, thence to Natchez, where the author had to await the reluctant co-operation of the Spaniſh commiſſioners, in tracing the boundary-line along the ſkirts of the Floridas. Apprehenſions were entertained by the American government, that the Baron Carondelet, who was intruſted with the chief command at New Orleans, and who was ſuppoſed to have the French intereſts full as much at heart, as thoſe of his nominal ſovereign, the King of Spain, would indirectly obſtruct the delivering up of the military ports. There were ſtrong ſymptoms of inſidious delay, and of hoſtile intentions. The American commiſſioner therefore encouraged a ſort of conqueſt by fraternization. The people of Natchez were ſtimulated to arm, to riſe againſt the Spaniſh governor Gayoſo, to elect a repreſentative committee, and thus to transfer their own allegiance! From Natchez, the author proceeds down the Miſſiſſippi to New Orleans, thence to the guide-line, on the Mobile, then to Penſacola, and finally to the end of the guide-line, on the Chattahoca. The author finally deſcends the river Saint Mary, and returns home through the Carolinas. Speaking of Natchez, Mr. Ellicott ſays, that there are evident indications that at a former period it was well populated. A great

great number of artificial mounds or tumuli are formed throughout the whole ſettlement. In all parts where new plantations, are opened, broken India earthen ware is to be met with: ſome of theſe pieces are in tolerable preſervation, and retain diſtinctly the original ornaments, but none of it appears to have been glazed. "The ſtaple commodity of the ſettlement of Natchez is cotton, which the country produces in great abundance, and of a good quality. The making of Indigo, and raiſing tobacco, were carried on with ſpirit ſome years ago, but they have both given way to the cultivation of cotton. The country produces maize, or Indian corn, equal, if not ſuperior to any part of the United States. The time of planting it is from the beginning of March until the beginning of July. The cotton is generally planted in the latter end of February, and the beginning of March. Rye has been attempted in ſome places, and raiſed with ſucceſs; but wheat has not yet ſucceeded. Apples and cherries are ſcarce; but peaches, plums, and figs, are very abundant. The vegetables of the middle ſtates generally ſucceeded there. The ſugar cane has been attempted near the ſouthern part of the diſtrict, near the boundary; I have not yet heard with what ſucceſs; but from Point Coupèe, down to the Gulf of Mexico, it anſwers at preſent, better than any other article; and ſugar has, within a few years paſt, become the ſtaple commodity of that part of the Miſſiſſippi. A variety of oranges, both ſweet and ſour, with lemons, are in great plenty on that part of the river."

"*Travels to the Weſtward of the Alleghany Mountains, in the State of the Ohio, Kentucky, and Tenneſſe*;" by F. A. Michaux, M. D. Tranſlated from the Original French; by B. Lambert."

The object of M. Michaux's viſit to America appears to have been the renewal of a botanical intercourſe between the old and new Continents, which had been eſtabliſhed by his father, who for that purpoſe had formed a botanic garden in the vicinity of Charleſtown. After the father's return to Europe, it had been much neglected, but as it is now in poſſeſſion of the Agricultural Society of Carolina, they propoſe to continue and to cultivate thoſe uſeful vegetables of the Old Continent, which, from reſemblance of climate promiſe a fair chance of ſucceſs. In exchange for theſe advantages, on the ſide of America, M. Michaux ſpent the autumn and winter of 1801-2, in the collection of ſeeds in different parts of Carolina, which he ſent to Europe. M. Michaux is a man of general obſervation; his book is pregnant with intereſting information on various ſubjects; and he writes in a very plain and unaffected ſtyle. The tranſlation is reſpectable.

"*A Walk through Leiceſter*," &c.

This amuſing little volume is the production of Miſs Watts, a lady known as the author of an elegant collection of miſcellaneous poetry; the preſent work is topographical and antiquarian, and is well calculated to direct and inform the traveller, relating to the principal objects of curioſity and hiſtory, in Leiceſter and its vicinity.

"*A Tour from Alſton Moor to Harrowgate and Brimham Craggs*;" by Thomas Pennant, Eſq.

In an advertiſement to this Tour, we are told that it "was left by Mr. Pennant among his manuſcripts, prepared for the preſs; and the editor in preſenting it to the public, truſts it will be found equally intereſting with the former works of this eſteemed author." The editor of this work is *anonymous*, and every page of it bears ſtrong internal evidence that it was not written by the author, to whom it is attributed, but that it is a profanation of his fame.

"*North Wales; including its Scenery, Antiquities, Cuſtoms, and ſome Sketches of its Natural Hiſtory*;" delineated from two Excurſions through all the Intereſting Parts of that Country, during the Summers of 1798 and 1801; by the Rev. W. Bingley, A. M. Fellow of the Linnean Society, and late of Peter's Houſe, Cambridge. Illuſtrated with a Map, Frontiſpieces, and Muſic.

Mr. Bingley has not ſcrupled to lay various touriſts, though not without a general acknowledgement, under contribution; he has collected a great deal of matter from others, and his own obſervations, the obſervations of an excellent naturaliſt, could not fail to furniſh him with a great deal more.

"Mr. Williams *has publiſhed Part I. of Picturesque Excurſions in Devonſhire and Cornwall.*"

A portion of this work made its appearance in 1801; the deſcriptive parts were executed by Mr. T. H. Johns, and the ſketches by Mr. Williams. Plates were engraven from the latter by Mr. Anker Smith, but ſo badly that the authors were aſhamed of them. Mr. Williams, anxious to make good his claims to public patronage, and avoid a ſimilar impoſition from another engraver, determined

mined to proſecute the work, and etch his own plates. The preſent volume ſeems to have reſulted from this determination. It is dedicated to that engaging poet, Mr. Bidlake, and contains twenty-two etched views of various ſcenes in the weſtern and northern parts of Devon, accompanied by ſhort deſcriptions, written in the form of a tour. The etchings are extremely ſpirited and characteriſtic.

Rarely does a more lively and ſtimulating book come before us, than Colonel THORNTON's "*Sporting Tour.*"

Eaſy and unaffected, he deſcribes the ſcenes he witneſſed and the incidents which occurred, in a clear, diſtinct, and engaging manner. The Colonel is not a mere ſportſman; he is a very penetrating obſerver of men and manners, and pourtrays them with great ſpirit. The work is embelliſhed with ſeveral pleaſing and very accurate views from the pencil of Mr. Garrard, and an etching of the Heath, or Black Cock and Hen.

FINE ARTS.

"*Select Views of London and its Environs,*" &c. &c. vol. i.

This volume contains forty plates, executed by Meſſrs. STORER and GREIG; about a fourth part of them delineate intereſting objects in a good ſtyle. Concerning the other portion, the leſs ſaid the better.

"*The Coſtume of China*;" illuſtrated in forty-eight coloured Engravings, by WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

Mr. Alexander attended Lord Macartney, in the capacity of draftſman to the Embaſſy; and the preſent very ſplendid volume evinces how admirably qualified he was for the ſituation. He has repreſented the dreſſes, ſhips, houſes, temples, and public monuments of the Chineſe, many groupes of occupations, ceromonies, puniſhments, diverſions, &c. &c. In ſhort, he has given the character of the Chineſe, with great ſpirit and apparent truth; the drawings are coloured with much brilliancy.

"*Obſervations on the Formation and Management of Uſeful and Ornamental Plantations; on the Theory and Practice of Landſcape Gardening,*" &c. Illuſtrated with Plates; by J. LOUDON.

This gentleman, is by profeſſion a landſcape gardener, of the ſchool of Price: he ſeems to have entered into the ſpirit of his maſter, and therefore he has our beſt wiſhes for ſucceſs.

Mr. BARTELL has put together ſome very good "*Hints for Picturesque Improvement in Ornamented Cottages and their Scenery*;" and has illuſtrated his Principle by a few Sketches, the production of his own Pencil.

They do credit to his taſte; and the third Eſſay in particular, in which the cottages of the Poor are conſidered, indicates a benevolence of diſpoſition and warmth of humanity which entitle him to far higher praiſe.

Mr. GARTSIDE's Eſſay on "*Light and Shade, or Colour, and on Compoſition in general*;" is principally addreſſed to his Pupils, who may poſſibly derive ſome benefit by attending to its inſtructions.

The title page of the following work will amply recommend it: "*Two Eſſays, one on the Author's Mode of executing Rough Sketches, the other on the Principles on which they are Compoſed.*" To theſe are added, three Plates of Figures; by SAWREY GILPIN, Eſq. R. A.

Theſe eſſays are introduced by an account of the pariſh-ſchool, at Boldree, near Lymington, for the endowment of which, the eſſays and drawings are ſold, by William Gilpin, M. A.

"DUPPAS' *Heads, from Michael Angelo and Raffaello.*"

This work is of ſuperlative excellence, the engravings from theſe immortal maſters being of the fineſt execution. Our artiſts have now an opportunity to examine at their leiſure ſome of the beauties of theſe celebrated productions. Mr. Duppas' remarks upon the ſtyle and merits of theſe illuſtrious painters, ſhew a correct and diſcriminating taſte: this gentleman is well known to the public by his account of the ſubverſion of the Papal Government: when that event took place, he was buried in ſtudying thoſe freſco pictures, the characteriſtic merits of which are here elucidated.

The next diviſion of our Retroſpect is

POETRY.

"*Madoc.*" A Poem, by ROBERT SOUTHEY.

The heroic epopea juſtly paſſes for the moſt difficult achievement of poetic art: the claſſical works of this kind are ſtill rare, not in our language only, but even in the collective maſs of literary production.

The fable of Madoc has much peculiarity. It is the conqueſt of Mexico by Cortes, antedated. It has two parts. In the former, Madoc narrates to his brother, the Welſh King, both the motives and conſequences of his voyage of diſcovery, and collects a freſh ſupply of coloniſts to ſettle the country he had found. His departure from Wales terminates this diviſion of the poem, which has eighteen books.

books. The fineſt of them are entitled Cadwallon, Llewellyn, Llaian, Rodri. The ſtory of the blind Cynetha, the interview with the rightful heir of Wales, the diſcovery of Hoel's child, and the farewell of Rodri, are among the moſt pathetic ſcenes in the whole compaſs of epic poetry. The fault of this part conſiſts in its dwelling too little on the voyage, which is the proper buſineſs of the poem; and too much on the internal feuds of Wales, the reſult of which are not to occupy the reader's attention. There is alſo an improbable reſemblance between the ſeveral female characters introduced.

In the ſecond part, Madoc and his new aſſociates arrive in Aztlan, but find the natives no longer in a friendly and hoſpitable temper. Their ſuperſtitious prejudices have been alarmed, and they are confederating to expel the chriſtian intruders. A war begins. Madoc is taken priſoner, and on the point of being ſacrificed to idols. The courage and ſkill of the few Welſh at length triumph over the ſavage hordes, who agree to evacuate a province in favour of Madoc and his companions. This diviſion of the poem has twenty-ſeven books: thoſe might have been much condenſed, which are ſubſequent to the reſcue of Madoc; for the event is from that time decided, and the intereſt decays. The Snake-God, the Battle, the Victory, are good cantos; and the epiſode of Coatel and Lincoya is affecting. The characters of the ſavages are well-drawn; they are more diſcriminate and various than thoſe of the Europeans.

The total abſence of mythology, the conſonance with chronicle and tradition, and the antiquarian fidelity of coſtume, with which the manners both of the Welſh and of the Indian nations are depicted, give to this poem an impreſſion of reality attained in no other ſimilar work. The degree of illuſion approaches that produced by the hiſtoric plays of Shakeſpeare: it bears to thoſe epic poems, in which ſupernatural machinery is employed, the relation which a tragedy bears to an opera. Ariſtotle defines the epopea to be tragedy in recital; this definition applies cloſely to Madoc.

With the exception of marvellous interpoſition, this poem has many reſemblances with the Odyſſey, the Æneid, and the Luſiad; and will, we think, eventually be ranked by criticiſm between the firſt and laſt of theſe poems. It has the advantage over them all in the character and majeſty of the chief perſonage. With Gama one hardly becomes acquainted; he is no more of a hero than the name of his ſhip. Æneas never intereſts but on his way to hell: his civility to Palinurus (except the *ipſe ſubibo humeris*), is the only trait of heart in his character. The rapacity, the ſelfiſh unfeeling, the low cunning of Odyſſeus degrade him from that moral rank, which is eſſential to ſympathy. Sophocles felt this deficiency of Homer; and in a fine ſcene of his Philoctetes, has contraſted the ſincere and generous Neoptolemos with the inſidious and crafty Odyſſeus. Madoc is ſuch a Neoptolemos in middle age: he intereſts at once and all along, by his affections, his reſources, his difficulties, and his virtues.

The ſtyle is equal, as in Leonidas; not various, as in Thalaba: it is correct, not daring: it is moſt ſucceſsful in the deſcriptive paſſages, which are every where vivid and picturеſque: the metaphors are few; the epithets are inlaid with novel aptneſs. The language is rather trailing like that of Spenſer, than condenſed like that of Milton; it is ſomewhat deficient in rapidity, vigour, and ſplendor, and would gain by the inſertion of more imitations, ſimilies, and burſts of diction. The oratory too ſhould be fuller of thought, argument, and maxim. The poet has purſued to exceſs the praiſe of invention and originality; he has diſdained tranſplantations from the works of his predeceſſors, though Taſſo wrought ſo beautiful a patch-work with ſhreds. It is in literature as in the world, he ranks higheſt who ſpends moſt; no matter whether he borrows, or owns, what he beſtows. Plagiariſm is even a ſource of reputation; for the well read critics have in all ages taken pleaſure to indicate the *whence* of ſtolen paſſages, and therefore edit and annotate moſt willingly the purloiner.

Had Mr. Southey got this poem done into Welſh by Mr. Owen, or ſome other zealot of Myvyrian Archaiology; had he ſo publiſhed it with a Latin interpretation, and then given us the original as a mere verſion from ſome old bard; envy would have been cheated and curioſity aroused, and Madoc would ſoon have ſurpaſſed in Europeanity of reputation the pretended works of Oſſian. In its preſent ſincere form it will win a leſs eaſy way to fame; but it will not have to make a returning ſtep.

It is eaſier to blame than to praiſe; canker-like to nibble at the laurel-leaf, than to water its varniſh into higher luſtre: but our limits forbid the detailing of thoſe ſcattered paſſages in which we wiſhed for abbreviation. As a whole, the cenſure of

Madoc is difficult; one muſt make a grievance of the levelneſs of manner, of the extent of narration, and of the abſence of the wonderful, in order to provide the hoſtile converſer with topics of invective. Againſt ſuch cavils, the philoſophic criticiſm of Hobbes has ſuggeſted an appropriate reply. "There are ſome (ſays he) who are not pleaſed with fiction unleſs it be bold; not only to exceed the work, but alſo the poſſibility of nature. They would have impenetrable armours, inchanted caſtles, invulnerable bodies, iron men, flying horſes, and a thouſand other ſuch things, which are eaſily feigned by them that dare. I diſſent from thoſe who think that the beauty of a poem conſiſteth in the exorbitancy of the fiction. For as truth is the bound of hiſtorical, ſo the reſemblance of truth is the utmoſt limit of poetical liberty. In old time, among the heathens, ſuch ſtrange fictions and metamorphoſes were not ſo remote from the articles of their faith, as they are now from ours, and were therefore not ſo unpleaſant. Beyond the actual works of nature a poet may now go; but beyond the conceived poſſibility of nature never."

To all the other epopeas conſtructed on this principle, ſuch as the Henriad, the Araucana, the Pharſalia, Mr. Southey's is far ſuperior. Since the appearance of Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, no poem has quitted the Engliſh preſs equal in merit to Madoc. It is a great and a durable acceſſion to our literature, a fit object of national pride, and of European gratulation.

"*The Lay of the Laſt Minſtrel*;" a Poem, by WALTER SCOTT, Eſq.

Mr. S. in his three elegant volumes of the Minſtrelſy of the Scottiſh Border, and in his edition of Sir Triſtram, a metrical romance of the thirteenth century, by the Rhymer of Ercildoune, not only brought to light ſome curious remains of Scottiſh poetry, illuſtrative of the coſtume, characters, and manners, of ancient times, but gave ſuch ſpecimens of his own poetic powers, as to excite a general hope that he would exert them in the production of ſome original work. This hope is now gratified: Mr. Scott has from the reſources of his own genius, produced a poem which will be long read and admired for the intereſt of the ſtory, the eaſe and harmony of the language, the pictureſqueneſs of the incidents and ſcenery, and for the faithful delineation of the manners of the ancient borderers. This laſt, indeed, is avowed to be the primary object of the author, and for the attainment of it, he has adopted the plan of the ancient metrical romance, "which allows greater latitude, in this reſpect, than would be conſiſtent with the dignity of a regular poem. The ſame model," he continues, "afforded other facilities, as it permits an occaſional alteration of the meaſure, which in ſome degree, authoriſes the change of rhythm in the text. The machinery alſo adopted, from popular belief, would have ſeemed puerile in a poem which did not partake of the rudeneſs of the old ballad or metrical romance." The ſtory is ſimple and intereſting: an aged minſtrel, the laſt of the race, is ſuppoſed to be wandering near the ſeat of the Ducheſs of Buccleuch, widow to the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, who was beheaded in the reign of James II.; he is invited into the caſtle, cheered and refreſhed by the kindneſs of the Ducheſs and her ladies, and, to gratify them, he ſings to his harp a tale of feat of arms and chivalry, the action of which is ſuppoſed to paſs about the middle of the ſixteenth century, when moſt of the characters mentioned in it actually flouriſhed.

"*The Powers of Genius*;" a Poem, in three Parts, by JOHN BLAIR LINN, A. M.

This gentleman is a native of America: he is a young man of conſiderable fancy and feeling, and we augur from the work before us, that in maturer years he may produce a poem of much higher excellence.

We have peruſed with great pleaſure a volume of "*Miſcellaneous Poetry*," by EDWARD COXE, Eſq. Some of the imitations of Horace are truly Horatian, and the tranſlations from the Italian are extremely elegant, though certainly too paraphraſtic. In the tender and pathetic, Mr Coxe is remarkably ſucceſsful.

Mr. MERCER'S "*Lyric Poems*" have come to a ſecond edition: there is ſomething ſo unaffected in theſe effuſions of a ſoldier's muſe, ſo much real feeling and genuine taſte are diſplayed, that we are not ſurpriſed at the encouragement which the author has deſervedly met with. Some additional poems are introduced into this edition.

Mr. MATTHIAS, who has cultivated Italian literature with ſuch ſingular ſucceſs, and recommended it with ſo much earneſtneſs to the attention of his countrymen, has, in uniformity with his preceding elegant publications, now edited "*L'Arte Poetica Italiana da* BENEDETTO MARZINI;" "*Bacco in Toſcana Ditirambo di* FRANCESCO REDI;" and "*La*

"*La Revoluzione Franceſe, Viſione alla Danteſca, da* VINCENZO MONTI."—Each of theſe volumes is introduced with ſome prefatory remarks, biographical or critical, written in very pure Italian, by the editor.

"*Oriental Tales*;" tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe, by J. HOPPNER, Eſq.

Four of theſe Tales are the "Tooti Nameh, or Tales of the Parrot;" one of them is taken from a ſtory in Mr. Beloe's Miſcellanies; one from the Heetopades of Veeſhnoo Jarma; and two from the Fables of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries, publiſhed by M. Le Grand.

"On theſe laſt," ſays Mr. Hoppner, "as they have all the air of an Eaſtern origin, with the exception of changing Sheiks and Imams into monks, &c. I conceived that I had a legitimate cauſe of making repriſals, and have therefore converted them into Imams and Sheiks again, with a view of preſerving uniformity." Theſe Tales are ſo well ſelected, and are tranſlated with ſuch fluency and ſpirit, that we ſhall rejoice whenever Mr. Hoppner indulges himſelf in ſimilar recreations from his profeſſional labours.

The "*Anti-Corſican*" is the very animated and patriotic effuſion of a youth of Midhurſt School: its imagery is rich and correct; its language varying with the occaſion, daring, indignant, or pathetic: the poem altogether indicating poetic genius of no common order.

"*A Poem on the Reſtoration of Learning in the Eaſt*," which obtained Mr. Buchanan's Prize. By CHARLES GRANT, Eſq. M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge. "*A Poem on the Reſtoration*," &c. by the Rev. F. WRANGHAM.

To the former of theſe rival poems the palm of ſuperior excellence has been awarded by thoſe gentlemen of the univerſity of Cambridge who were appointed to compare their reſpective merits, and, accordingly, to adjudge the prize. Mr. Grant's poem, indeed, is great in its plan, and claſſical in its execution; the ſentiments are elevated, and the language of appropriate grandeur; the ſimiles are original and ſtriking; many individual paſſages are of high ſublimity, and the general ſtrain of the poem is dignified and ſolemn. It cannot be forgotten alſo, that the author has diſplayed a comprehenſive acquaintance with Indian hiſtory; much of his imagery is derived from the Eaſt, and many of his alluſions refer to oriental manners, cuſtoms, and ſuperſtitions. Mr. Wrangham's poem, however, though conſidered, in all its qualifications, inferior to Mr. Grant's, is, nevertheleſs, of no ordinary rank: the verſification is harmonious, the thoughts are fine, and the imagery rich. It has received the well-merited compliment from thoſe who adjudged the prize to its rival, of a particular and unanimous requeſt for its publication.

Dr. BOOKER has improved the ſtory of Tobit, in a Poem, entitled "*Tobias*." Milton ſeems to be the model which he has ſelected for imitation, and it will be acknowledged that he has caught ſomething of the manner, if he has not imbibed the inſpiration of his great maſter.

"*Specimens of ſcarce Tranſlations of the ſeventeenth Century, from the Latin Poets*." To which are added, miſcellaneous Tranſlations from the Greek, Spaniſh, Italian, &c. By ROBERT WALPOLE, Eſq. Trin. Col. Cam. Theſe poems diſplay much claſſical knowledge, and a correct taſte.

"*The Spirit of Diſcovery; or the Conqueſt of the Ocean*," &c. By the Rev. WILLIAM LISLE BOWLES.

"After having dwelt ſo long on this diviſion of our compendium, we find it impoſſible to do juſtice to the merits of this poem in the very ſmall ſpace which, at moſt, could be allotted to its conſideration. We regret this inability the leſs, however, as Mr. Bowles has received many a juſt tribute of applauſe to his poetic genius: the wreath which he has won will preſerve its verdure unaſſiſted by us.

We are indebted to Mr STANIER CLARKE for a very beautiful edition of FALCONER's "*Shipwreck*," with a life of the author. The ornamental parts are deſigned with great propriety, and executed with uncommon ſpirit: the book is illuſtrated by additional notes.

"*The Grampians Deſolate*;" a Poem, by ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

As a work of genius, this will not rank high; but the notes which accompany the poem contain much curious and intereſting information reſpecting the original ſyſtem and habits of life of the Highlanders.

Mr. HAYLEY's "*Triumph of Muſic*" is a claſſical and elegant production, and will add conſiderably to his fame as a poet.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

"*Tales from the Ruſſian of* NICOLAI KARAMSIN:" whining ſentimental nonſenſe

ſenſe, made ſtimulant by voluptuouſneſs.

"*The Caſtle of Santa Fe*," by a CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER, is a well-written novel; the incidents are dignified, and not improbable, the characters are well ſupported, and the tendency of the ſtory is moral and religious.

Miſs SPENCER'S "*Nobility of the Heart*" may be recommended for the entertainment and inſtruction it affords.

Mr. GODWIN'S "*Fleetwood, or the new Man of Feeling*," has been ſo widely read, that moſt perſons have formed an opinion of it for themſelves: it abounds with beauties, and it is altogether worthy of the author of Caleb Williams, which is one of the moſt intereſting ſtories in the language.

Miſs EDGEWORTH'S "*Modern Griſelda*" is an amuſing ſatire on ſome faſhionable marriages.

"*Adeline Mowbray*" is from the intereſting pen of Mrs. OPIE.

"*What you Pleaſe; or Memoirs of modern Characters*," is an intereſting and well written performance.

Mr. DALLAS'S "*Aubrey*" is a novel of very conſiderable merit.

"*Memoirs of the Life of Agrippina, the Wife of Germanicus*," by ELIZABETH HAMILTON.

We cannot approve of thus mixing fact and fable; they are not likely to be ſeparated by young perſons: hiſtory ought not to be read in the diſguiſe of a novel. Miſs Hamilton, however, has preſerved the character and the coſtume of the times ſhe repreſents. Madame GENLIS has alſo preſented us with an hiſtorical romance, entitled "*The Ducheſs of La Valliere.*"—We make the ſame objections againſt it.

LAUTIER'S "*Travellers in Switzerland*," a lively and amuſing work, full of anecdote, has been tranſlated by Mr. SCHOBERT; and a novel of GÖTHE'S, "*Heliodora, or the Grecian Minſtrel*," has appeared in Engliſh.

THE DRAMA.

The only work worth noticing in this department of literature is a volume of "*Miſcellaneous Plays*," by JOANNA BAILLIE, which will not derogate from that high reputation which ſhe has obtained. Miſs Baillie, however, muſt not write comedy; her genius is only inſpired by the Tragic Muſe; to her ſhe muſt addreſs all her worſhip, and devote all her offerings.

Mr. MALKIN'S "*Almahide and Hamet*" is founded on the ſame hiſtorical events as Dryden's Conqueſt of Grenada: the play reads better than it would act, but it is not of very high merit.

Mr. CUMBERLAND'S "*Sailor's Daughter*" is not unworthy of his pen.

EDUCATION.

"*The Travels of Rolando*;" containing, in a ſuppoſed Tour round the World, authentic Deſcriptions of the Geography, Natural Hiſtory, Manners, and Antiquities of various Countries. From the French of L. F. JAUFFRET.

We ſtrongly recommend this book to parents: the plan is well conceived, and the execution extremely reſpectable. It ought to be noticed that the tranſlation is remarkably pure and elegant.

Mr. TAYLOR'S "*General Character of the Dog*," &c. and "*The Hiſtory of domeſtic Quadrupeds*," will both be found very acceptable additions to the juvenile library.

Spelling-books, grammars, &c. are, every now and then, iſſuing from the preſs; but it is time that we ſhould notice a few

MISCELLANIES.

"*Indian Recreations*;" by the Rev. W. TENNANT.

The information here preſented to us, on a great variety of intereſting ſubjects, is the reſult of perſonal obſervation and of enquiries made upon the ſpot during a reſidence of ſeveral years in different parts of India. "The progreſs of the army to which I was attached," ſays Dr. Tennant, "preſented to my imagination, during that period, a large extent of country, in a line of march of more than three thouſand miles. The duties of my profeſſion obliged me, beſides, to undertake many journeys, in different directions, where the army did not penetrate; and curioſity often prompted me to make ſhorter excurſions wherever information might be procured." Dr. Tennant is an induſtrious obſerver, and there is no reaſon to queſtion his accuracy as a reporter: if his facts are correct, however, his inferences are not always legitimately deduced, nor are his opinions, on certain points of great moment, ſuch as can command our aſſent.

Mr. BASIL MONTAGUE has publiſhed a volume of "*Selections from the Works of* TAYLOR, HOOKER, HALL, *and Lord* BACON;" with an Analyſis of the Advancement of Learning.

Mr. REPTON'S "*Odd Whims and Miſcellanies*" will amuſe an idle hour. Not ſo

ſo "*Flim Flams*;" which is as incomprehenſible as the advertiſements of Martin Van Butchel!

"*Harveſt Home*;" conſiſting of Supplementary Gleanings in various Parts of England, particularly in Hampſhire and Warwickſhire; containing Original Views of Society and of the State of the Poor in the great Manufacturing Towns of Birmingham, Manchester, and Sheffield. By S. J. PRATT, Eſq. Including alſo Three Original Dramas of the Author; and One Volume of Original Poetry, with Contributions by Mr. PYE, the Poet Laureat, Miſs PYE, Dr. MAVOR, Dr. WOLCOT, &c. &c. To which is ſubjoined a new and enlarged Selection of the Poem of "*Sympathy*."

Whoever has derived pleaſure and received inſtruction from the volumes of "Gleanings," will experience, in the peruſal of "Harveſt Home," at leaſt an equal degree of ſatisfaction.

The reader who can accompany this writer in his wanderings through the "New Foreſt," and yet does not feel his heart glow within him as he proceeds, is indeed an object of pity. Nor is the man of feeling alone addreſſed in theſe pages; ſince even men *all head* may find, in the accounts of the manufactures of Birmingham and other places, ſuch ſtatements of facts as are no where elſe to be met with relative to that important ſubject. The ſecond of theſe volumes contains Three Original Dramas, all of which will be found highly entertaining; and one of which, "Hail Fellow well met," is ſo replete with excellent political ſatire, that its publication cannot fail to be attended with very beneficial effects. The third volume is devoted entirely to poetry. The tributes to the author are at once elegant ſpecimens of the art, and gratifying inſtances of that reſpect which true genius is ever ready to beſtow on fellow genius. The whole is concluded with an enlarged and corrected edition of the admirable Poem of "Sympathy."

"*A ſhort Account of the Cauſe of the Diſeaſe in Corn, called by Farmers the Blight, the Mildew, and the Ruſt*;" with two Plates. By the Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH BANKS.

It was our intention to have taken ample notice of this tract, but, with regret, we find ourſelves compelled, by the want of room, to decline the taſk. Perhaps ſome other opportunity may preſent itſelf.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

"CONSIDERATIONS hiſtoriques ſur l'Empire de la Mer, chez les anciens & les modernes."—Hiſtorical Remarks relative to the Empire of the Sea, in ancient and modern Times.

At the very period that the French are fitting out fleets and concerting diſtant expeditions, they endeavour to depreciate the importance ariſing out of the empire of the ſeas, which at once conſtitutes the ſtrength and the ſecurity of their rivals. The author of the work now before us inſiſts, "that thoſe nations who attain a ſuperiority by means of commerce, are, of all others, the moſt avaricious and the moſt unjuſt: this," continues he, "is an hiſtorical fact, which experience has uniformly taught us. Among a trading people, the habit of acquiring gain becomes daily more inordinate, and every private citizen aids the public injuſtice, by which his own ſpeculations are augmented."

In addition to this, we are told that nothing is more uncertain than maritime greatneſs; and we learn, by a quotation from Iſocrates, "that all the nations of Greece who have poſſeſſed, or even aſpired to the empire of the ſea, were afterwards precipitated into a frightful abyſs of diſaſters and calamity. This domination," continues he, "is not natural; it is a chimera which intoxicates to ſuch a degree, as to bereave all thoſe actuated by it of common ſenſe, and they ſoon attract ſo many, and ſuch powerful enemies, that it is found impoſſible to reſiſt them for any conſiderable period. The inhabitants of the continent, the inhabitants of the iſlands, the neighbouring as well as the diſtant powers, all arm againſt thoſe who have uſurped the empire of the ocean, and become the tyrants of the human race."

As the queſtion is here obvious, "whether the conquerors by land are not ſtill more ferocious and immoral than the conquerors by ſea?" the author takes care to

inſinuate, that the leaders of victorious armies wiſh to enjoy after they have conquered, and ſoon paſs from a ſtate of violence to a ſtate of repoſe, being actuated by the charms of a ſocial life; whereas in a nation of merchants cupidity is never ſatiated. The ſoldier, we are told, languiſhes at length for retirement, but the trader wiſhes ſtill to the counting his gains, and adding to his acquiſitions.

After this, all the ſtates which have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their ſuperiority in maritime affairs paſs in review.—"The firſt grand naval expedition mentioned in hiſtory is that of Seſoſtris. One of his fleets, conſiſting of four hundred ſail, obtained the dominion of all the iſlands in, and all the towns near the borders of the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf. Another, no leſs formidable, conquered the Cyclades, the iſles of the Egean ſea, together with Crete, and Phœnicia. This developement of power, fifteen centuries before our æra, ſuppoſes a ſurpriſing degree of population, of arts, and of knowledge, to have prevailed in Egypt; but whether we contemplate Seſoſtris as a conqueror or a legiſlator, it muſt be allowed that the dominion of the ſeas, in reſpect to him, was but momentary, and did not deſcend even to his immediate ſucceſſors.

"After the Egyptians, and even during the period of their ſplendour, the Phœnicians were the real maſters of the ocean. A legitimate induſtry laid the foundation of their future good fortune. In conſequence of their communication with Aſia, the civilization of which preceded that of Europe more than twenty centuries, they became acquainted with all the elementary arts of commerce and navigation, and they could not, like the Egyptians, employ theſe advantageouſly in the ungrateful ſoil inhabited by them. They therefore found themſelves obliged to ſearch abroad for whatſoever could increaſe their manufactures; and Tyre, at length, became, for ages, the emporium of all the riches of the known world.

"After attaining this degree of power, they did not confine themſelves firſt to found and then to tyrannize over their colonies: they became conquerors. Cyprus, Chio, Sicily, Sardinia, and nearly all the iſlands of the Archipelago, ſubmitted to them; their fleets commanded every ſea, and their piracies rendered every nation outrageous. Their own corruption would ſoon have avenged their crimes, had not Nabucodonoſor made preparations to deſtroy them. Hiſtory tells us, that out of the ruins of the old, a new Tyre ſprung up, which alſo regulated navigation and commerce, until it was annihilated by Alexander.

"The three thouſand gallies of Semiramis, and the three thouſand ſhips of Xerxes, were not armed for the advancement of commerce, but the purpoſes of conqueſt. To diſcover a complete union of commercial and maritime domination, ſuch as England preſents in our days, we ought to recur to the hiſtory of the Carthaginians and the Athenians: it is there that we ſhall diſcover the ableſt combinations of force and induſtry, employed for the expreſs purpoſe of adding unceaſingly to thoſe enjoyments which ambition holds out, and which are conſtantly puniſhed before they can be ſatiated.

"Carthage, founded by the Phœnicians, ſurpaſſed, both in arts and arms, the nation that gave riſe to it. This opulent metropolis, which contained more than 700,000 inhabitants, poſſeſſed the dominion over three hundred cities in Africa, and would have kept them under its yoke, if it had not wiſhed to extend its influence over the ſouth of Europe. It was not enough for the Carthaginians to have renewed all the prodigies of opulence recorded of Tyre, and to have created a fleet far ſuperior to that poſſeſſed by the mother ſtate. Their imprudent avidity aſſociated them in the projects of Xerxes againſt the Greeks, whom they attacked in Sicily, with the hope of being able to add that fertile province to the liſt of their conqueſts. Having thus approached Italy, they awakened the jealouſy of the Romans, who did not want pretexts, firſt to attack, and then to deſtroy them.

"After the Phœnicians and Carthaginians, the Greeks carried their navigation to the greateſt extent. The Athenians were the moſt intrepid mariners of that period; and their chief, Themiſtocles, the ableſt captain of his day. It is to him they were indebted for the rapid increaſe of their naval forces, which conferred upon them the empire of the ſea. In addition to this leader, they could alſo boaſt of Cymon and Pericles; the former of whom rendered himſelf particularly famous by his maritime exploits.

"Their good fortune, at length, intoxicated the Athenians, who were no longer

longer preſerved, by the wiſe laws of Solon, from the delirium of ambition.—Their city became famous for its commerce and manufactures; the port of the Piræum was in Europe what Carthage had formerly been in Africa; the ſyſtem of defenſive wars was purſued for a while, but the moment that her colonies and factories were multiplied in Aſia, on the borders of the Helleſpont, and in Italy, the Athenian artizans wiſhed to make a trial of their power with kings, and extend their dominion over the other ſtates of Greece. After being unjuſt towards the Corinthians, the Samians, and the people of Megara, they were induced by their avidity to mingle in the affairs of Ionia, and thus provoke the pride and the reſentment of the great king; and although they terminated the war with the Perſians glorioufly, yet the epoch of their greateſt proſperity was alſo the commencement of their corruption and their decadence.

"Next come the Romans, who are generally, but erroneouſly, ſuppoſed not to have been navigators until after the firſt Punic war; but Polybius informs us, that anterior to the expulſion of their kings, they were occupied in maritime affairs; for he refers to a treaty with the Carthaginians, by which they engaged that neither themſelves nor allies ſhould navigate beyond a certain promontory to the north of Carthage. After this, when their trade had increaſed, and more eſpecially ſubſequent to the deſtruction of Carthage, they adopted all the combinations of maritime tyranny and monopoly, to which the Greeks, the Phœnicians, and the Tyrians had laid claim; like them, too, they reaped the deſtruction of their liberty, for republics can never enrich themſelves, or extend their power beyond certain bounds."

We have thus quoted what is here ſaid of the commerce and maritime efforts of ancient times, and we now arrive at the period when the weſt fell under the dominion of the barbarians. Charlemagne ſoon after this appears on the ſtage, and we are told "of the ſplendid reign of this prince, the wiſdom of his laws, and the extent of his power. He alſo poſſeſſed the empire of the ſeas, for the mouths of all the rivers from the Elbe to the Tiber were guarded by his ſhips: all theſe advantages, however, were unable to triumph over the ignorance of his age, and the incapacity of his ſucceſſors."

After the irruption of the Huns, the Vandals, and the Goths, who ſhook Aſia, Africa, and Europe, the Saracens made their appearance with a formidable marine; the fleet with which they attacked Conſtantinople, in 716, is here ſaid to have conſiſted of 1200 veſſels, but they ſuffered greatly from the Greek fire; and had this new and formidable implement of deſtruction been employed to advantage, they never would have been ſeen again on the ſhores of the Boſphorus.

To theſe ſucceeded the Arabs, the Turcomans, and the Muſcovites; the laſt of which attempted, during the tenth century, to ſeize on the city alluded to above with an army of 10,000 barbarians, and a navy far inferior to that which they could now fit out. We next hear of Venice and of Genoa, and the marriage of the ſea, by means of the formula of "*Deſponſamus, te, mare, in ſignum veri & perpetui Dominii*;" which was firſt pronounced in 1177, by Sebaſtian Ziani, Doge of the former of theſe cities, when Pope Alexander III. preſented his ring, and conferred his bleſſing on the nuptials! Theſe two ſtates were ſucceeded by the Portugueſe, the Spaniards, the Dutch, the French, and the Engliſh, who, in their turn, became commercial, and diſputed for the empire of the ſea in every quarter of the globe.

The author, who manifeſtly takes a partial and prejudiced view of human events, in conſequence of which he boldly prognoſticates the downfall of England, concludes thus:—"The empire of the ſea, as will appear from ancient as well as modern hiſtory, is a chimera to the full as fatal as univerſal monarchy. Both, however, were realized by the Romans, at a period when barbarous as well as civilized nations could only oppoſe raw ſoldiers to generals and to armies who boaſted of the victories of ſix centuries. But what did all this good fortune produce to the Romans? the annihilation of their republic, the ſubjugation of all, the deſpotiſm of one. The Phœnicians, the Greeks, the Carthaginians, with the ſame pretenſions, experienced the ſame fate; they elevated themſelves by commerce and navigation to the attainment of an extraordinary degree of ſplendour; but the moment that a blind ambition had changed their commercial relations into projects of ſubjugation and oppreſſion, the multiplied wars which they ſuſtained in conſequence of this, at length terminated in their own deſtruction. Venice and Genoa, under

more

more favourable circumſtances, for a long time enjoyed proſperity; but they alſo periſhed in conſequence of their own intrigues.

"The laws of nature invariably produce the ſame reſults; the follies of mankind and of their governments regularly ſucceed each other, during every age, with more or leſs carnage and devaſtation, but always ariſe from the ſame cauſes; there is nothing but juſtice and reaſon which can produce a new and magnificent ſpectacle on the earth, and theſe we are never deſirous to make a trial of."

"Memoire ſur les Monumens & les Preuves qui ſervent de Baſe à l'Hiſtoire Romaine, par C. LEVESQUE."—A Memoir relative to the Monuments and the Proofs which ſerve as a Baſis to the Roman Hiſtory.

This work, originally read before the Claſs of Ancient Literature and Hiſtory of the National Inſtitute, and afterwards before the whole four united claſſes, has occaſioned conſiderable ſenſation at Paris, and produced more than one reply. C. Leveſque, conſidering hiſtory as a kind of experimental morality, thinks that thoſe facts which conſtitute its foundation ought to be ſubmitted to the moſt rigorous examination, otherwiſe they will only preſent ſo many falſe lights, which inſtead of guiding can only ſerve to miſlead. Both the individual and the ſtateſman, who endeavour to ſearch the annals of nations for rules to regulate their conduct by, under this predicament, will find themſelves exactly in the ſame ſituation as thoſe travellers who wiſh to penetrate through diſtant ſeas and countries by means of ſpurious geographical and naval charts.

C. Leveſque inſinuates that a groſs miſtake has taken place relative to the foundation of Rome, which he thinks ought to be antedated no leſs than four centuries anterior to the epoch uſually aſſigned. He deems it unreaſonable to ſuppoſe that this city, originally founded by a few robbers, ſhould, in a ſhort time, have attained ſuch an extraordinary degree of ſplendour and power under the Tarquins, ſo as to have been able to erect thoſe noble buildings, the remains of which aſtoniſh even at the preſent day.

He alſo ſcatters ſome doubts relative to the tomb of Numa Pompilius, which was diſcovered by accident, about four hundred years after the death of that Prince, and in which were found books in Greek and Latin. "Now," exclaims he, "was it poſſible for Numa Pompilius to compoſe books in the Greek language, at a period when writing was as yet unknown in Greece, and Latium was ſtill more ignorant?"

The ſeven Kings of Rome, according to the vulgar ſyſtem of chronology, reigned no leſs than 244 years. In oppoſition to this, our author remarks, that the circumſtance of ſeven princes reigning ſo long is unexampled in any other portion of hiſtory.

At the end of this Memoir, and by way of appendix, C. Leveſque preſents his readers with a diſſertation on the original pronunciation of the Greek language, as indicated by ancient monuments. He maintains it to be indiſputably proved by inſcriptions, &c. that the Greeks in their ſpeech confounded certain letters and dipthongs with each other, and he quotes, in proof of this, the decree for adopting one of the vowels, after the expulſion of the thirty tyrants. He obſerves, at the ſame time, a peculiarity of the Romans, who were very tardy in adopting the vowel *u*, in the room of which they made uſe of *o*, writing *populos*, for pòpulus, *piacolum* for piaculum, &c. After quoting a curious paſſage from Thucydides, to ſhow the equivocal nature of the Greek language in the reply made by the oracle to the Athenians, who enquired whether it was plague or famine with which they were threatened by the gods, as the prediction was conveyed in a word which ſignified either, he maintains that the true pronunciation of the Greek language will be found, making allowance for ſome few exceptions, in the mouth of the modern Greeks.

We ſhall now return to the chief ſubject of the above publication, in order to notice the criticiſms of C. Larcher, who is alſo a member of the National Inſtitute. This learned antiquary contends,

1. That his colleague has been led into an error relative to the chronology of Rome, by adopting the common ſuppoſition, that this ancient city was indebted for its origin to a band of robbers, herdſmen, and looſe people. He, on the other hand, contends, that when Romulus and Remus ſet out on purpoſe to lay the foundation of a new city in Latium, they conducted thither a colony of worthy men and brave warriors, who had been confided to their care by Numitor, their grandfather; and that theſe either were joined by, or, on their part, united with the Etruſcans, a people well acquainted with the arts: he infers from this, that all aſtoniſhment muſt ceaſe relative to the conſtruction

ſtruction of the port of Oſtia, the common ſhores, &c. &c.

2. He obſerves, in reply to the objection concerning language, that it is likely Numa was able to write his own laws in the Greek tongue; and he maintains it to have been the moſt proper for that purpoſe, becauſe the greater part of thoſe who compoſed the colony being originally Greeks, this language was more familiar to them than that of the ſmall number of barbarians who conſtituted a part of the inhabitants.

C. Larcher, on this occaſion, has alſo entered into a long and very learned diſcuſſion relative to the origin of alphabetical characters and writing, as well as their eſtabliſhment in Latium. He entertains no manner of doubt, but that the practice of letters and of writing exiſted in that country before the foundation of the city: "for," adds he, "if during the time of Tullus Hoſtilius, in the eighty-fourth year after the foundation of Rome, letters and even treaties of peace were written, it neceſſarily follows, that characters and writing muſt have been known long before." He, at the ſame time, endeavours to overturn the aſſertion of M. Wolf, who has pretended that writing was unknown in Greece during the time of Homer; an opinion alſo adopted, and ſupported by C. Leveſque, in his Memoir.

3. He differs from his colleague, who doubts their exiſtence in the caſe of the Great or Pontifical Annals, and queſtions the degree of authenticity that ought to be aſcribed to them. The one pretends, that either they never exiſted at all, or periſhed when Rome was burnt by the Gauls; but the other triumphantly demands, whether Atticus, when he exhorted Cicero to write the hiſtory of Rome, did not mention the Great Annals as a work then to be examined and referred to.

4. In reply to the objection of C. Leveſque, about the long reigns of the ſeven kings of Rome, according to the vulgar ſyſtem of chronology, C. Larcher oppoſes twelve diſtinct liſts of princes taken from different nations, as well ancient as modern, from which it appears, that an equal number of them has reigned longer than an equal number of princes whoſe lives have been objected to on account of their extreme length. In addition to this, he remarks that it is not at all ſurpriſing, that the longevity of the kings of Rome, here referred to, ſhould have been of great extent at a period when frugality was the common practice of the age.

" Traits characteriſtiques de l'Hiſtoire de Ruſſie."—Characteriſtic Traits of the Hiſtory of Ruſſia, by M. CLAUSER, Counſellor of the Court, 1 vol. 8vo.

M. Clauſer condemns the practice of modern nations, who ungratefully permit brilliant actions, and celebrated men of their own times, to fall into an undeſerved and unmerited oblivion. He quotes England, however, as an exception to the general rule, and remarks, that all the late ſovereigns of Ruſſia, and the preſent Emperor in particular, have been extremely deſirous to imitate this nation. He mentions at the ſame time, and with a due degree of reſpect, a cuſtom adopted by by Alexander I. who honours with his preſence the funeral of every diſtinguiſhed perſonage that happens to be ſnatched away by death from the ſervice of the ſtate. Among a variety of anecdotes of Peter the Great, he alſo records an *ordonnance* of that Prince, in which he gave orders that the gardens of his palace ſhould be thrown open to the people.

While it is not a little flattering, that both the ſovereign and ſubjects of a foreign ſtate ſhould be eager to imitate this country in almoſt every thing, we cannot but lament that our language does not ſeem to gain ground on the borders of the Baltic; and it is not a little mortifying, that this work, deſtined for the Ruſſians, ſhould have been written in French, as it irrefragably proves the prevalence of that tongue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

" Precis de la nouvelle Methode d'Education de M. PESTALOZZI, Directeur de l'Inſtitut d'Education à Berthoud, en Suiſſe, &c."—A Summary of the new Method of Education by adopted M. PESTALOZZI, Director of the Inſtitute of Education at Berthoud, in Switzerland, by M*** de H***; to which are added, ſome Conſiderations relative to this Method, by ARNAWRY DUVAL.

The important ſubject of education hath, at length, engaged the attention of ſtates as well as individuals; and if the riſing generation be not more learned and more accompliſhed than that which has preceded them, it will not be the fault of the preſent age. New inſtitutions have been formed, new modes of practice have been adopted, and elementary books have been multiplied to a degree hitherto unknown.

The eſtabliſhment at Berthoud, under the direction of M. Peſtalozzi, has only been founded during the ſpace of three years, and yet ſuch, we are aſſured, has been

been the ſucceſs, that ſeveral of the ſovereigns on the Continent have ſent confidential perſons thither, in order to take cognizance of the new method.

The mode here pointed out is borrowed from Rouſſeau, and is to be found in his Emile, towards the end of the ſecond, and commencement of the third book, with more details indeed, but without any material alteration. The whole appears to be included in the following plan laid down by the philoſopher of Geneva:—

"Let us transform our ſenſations into ideas, but not ſpring ſuddenly and at once from ſenſible to intellectual objects. It is by means of the former we are to arrive at the latter. In the firſt operations of an infant's mind let the ſenſes be always the guides. No other book than the world, no other inſtruction than facts. The child who reads does not think, he does nothing but read; he inſtructs not himſelf; he learns but words.—Make your ſcholar attentive to the phenomena of nature, and you will ſoon render him curious."

In conformity to theſe inſtructions, the child *ſees* every thing which he is deſired to comprehend, and, if we are to believe what is here told, "neceſſarily comprehends what he ſees;" ſo that he is, in ſome meaſure, led "to invent the ſcience, the principles of which he is afterwards to be taught."

"The pupil, almoſt from the inſtant of his birth," it is added, "poſſeſſes the faculty of contemplating the phyſical objects around him; in a ſhort time he is enabled to name them; after this he obſerves them in reſpect to their whole, as well as their ſeveral parts, and thence is made to conſider their form, their dimenſions, and their principal properties. From this ſtep he proceeds to compare them with each other, and then to ſeize and combine their numerical connexions. In fine, he at length evinces an inclination to imitate them, and his hand, conſtantly guided by his eye, acquires the power, by practice, of attaining more or leſs excellence.

"Theſe are the four faculties, the ſucceſſive development of which is the aim and end of the *new method*; and this development is always fortunate, always ſure, becauſe it is minutely gradual, and conſtantly determined in the child, by the clear notion of its direct utility in reſpect to him, becauſe he never attempts to effect it but by the aid of ſenſible objects, either to be felt or to be ſeen. Thus the able inſtructor may form, and is actually able to form, in a very ſhort ſpace of time, a little profound arithmetician and geometrician, tracing, without either rule or compaſs, and in any given proportion, the moſt complicated figures, without being able either to read or write, or even to comprehend the form of the cyphers; but by way of recompence for this, he will be in a condition to judge of every thing that ſurrounds him, and aſſuredly will be inſtructed in a more ſolid and real manner, than any of our *little Doctors* of ten years of age, who are ſo clever at determining the nature of a pronoun, making the adjective agree with the ſubſtantive, or even of deſcribing the courſe of a German river, relative to which they never once, in the whole of their lives, will, in all human probability, hear any one talk.

"It is utterly improbable, however, to convince thoſe obſtinate pedagogues, to whoſe care infancy is confided—that numerous body of men who are incapable of ſeparating from the idea of inſtruction, that of books to read—of leſſons to be learned—and of paper to be blotted; and it here cannot be too often repeated, that the end of a *primary* education is not ſo much to inſtruct—is not to inſtruct at all, if you pleaſe, as to produce, give birth to, and excite the curioſity natural to an infant, ſo as to inſtil into him that taſte of thoſe obſerving habits which make him neceſſarily deſirous of inſtruction. When this has once been attained, education may be ſaid, in ſome meaſure, to have been completed; becauſe the ſcholar, from that moment, has no further occaſion for a preceptor, but for a guide who, on his part, ought to be conſidered as nothing more than a good elementary treatiſe. But let us ceaſe to inſiſt relative to truths, at length, acknowledged by all, although generally forgotten in the practice, and haſten at once to juſtify and to prove the fact formerly mentioned by us, that if the child, inſtructed by the new method, is enabled to convince himſelf of the *whiteneſs of ſnow* and the *liquidity of water*, he has, at the ſame time, added to his ſtock of information."

We have thus preſented a ſhort and abridged account of a work which profeſſes only to be a mere ſummary, without pretending to give any deciſive opinion, obſerving, at the ſame time, however, that the name of J. J. Rouſſeau will not ſerve as a paſſport to the new ſyſtem, at leaſt in this country. It would be unfair, however, not to obſerve, that the firſt Helvetic Diet deemed it improper to

ſeparate

ſeparate without paying attention to the Inſtitution of Berthoud. It nominated a committee expreſsly for this purpoſe, which ſoon after delivered in a report highly honourable to the eſtabliſhment.

"The reputation which it has obtained," ſays M. d'Affry, the Landamman, "impoſes on us the moſt rigorous duties in return; and if we do not grant to M. Peſtalozzi the ſuccour demanded by him, it will be again ſaid, as has been done before, that we have ſold the diamond of the Duke of Burgundy for vile money."

It may be gathered from the following works, that the plan allluded to above already begins to operate, and to be extended to all the ſciences:

"Arithmetique d'Emile, contenant l'Augmentation, la Diminution et la Comparaiſon des Nombres; avec une Expoſition du nouveau Syſtême des Poids et Meſures. Seconde édition, conſidérablement augmentée, avec cette épigraphe:

"Que votre élève n'apprenne pas la ſcience, qu'l invente.

Par M. DEVELEY, Profeſſeur de Mathématiques dans l'Académie de Lauſanne, Membre honoraire de pluſieurs Sociétés ſavantes, et Correſpondant du Gouvernement Français pour les Arts et Manufactures. 1802." Un vol. in 8vo. de 490 p.

"Phyſique d'Emile, ou Principes de la Science de la Nature, préſentés dans un ordre abſolument nouveau, et démontrés par des Expériences ſimples et une Chaine de Raiſonnemens faciles à ſuivre. Par le même. 1802. Un vol. in 8vo. de plus de 300 p. avec Planches.

"Introduction à l'Algèbre, contenant, entre autres, une Arithmétique des Quantités directes ou poſitives, et des Quantités inverſes ou négatives. Avec cette épigraphe

"Et mon ame voudrait en toute occaſion développer le vrai caché ſous l'apparence.

Par le même. (Cet ouvrage peut faire ſuite à l'Arithmetique d'Emile.)"

"Traité analytique de la Méthode. Avec cette èpigraphe:

"L'analyſe eſt proprement le levier de l'eſprit.

Par le même."

1. The Arithmetic of Emilius, containing the Augmentation, Diminution, and Compariſon of Numbers, &c. By EM. DEVELEY, Profeſſor of Mathematics in the Academy of Lauſanne.

2. The Natural Philoſophy of Emilius, or Principles of the Science of Nature, preſented in an order entirely new, and demonſtrated by means of ſimple experiments, &c. By the ſame.

3. An Introduction to Algebra; and

4. An analytical Treatiſe on Method.

The two firſt of theſe works have been analyzed and commented upon by Profeſſor Struve and Doctor Verdeil, who were expreſſly nominated for this purpoſe by the Council of the Canton of Vaux.

I. "It appears," ſay they, "that the Arithmetic of Emilius was originally publiſhed in 1795. It was firſt remarked on account of the purity, the preciſion, and the clearneſs of the ſtyle, as well as for its analytical and inventive method, which had not hitherto been introduced into the elementary works of arithmetic. It, therefore, in a ſingular degree, attracted the notice of the public; and the French Government accordingly, during the ſeventh year, placed it in the liſt of elementary treatiſes, dedicated to the uſe of thoſe who undertake the education of youth.

"The ſecond edition, which appeared in 1802, ſeemed ſtill ſuperior to that which had obtained ſuch a flattering teſtimony: the author has alſo rendered his demonſtrations more general, and this is, undoubtedly, accompanied with conſiderable advantage. In addition to ſome alterations reſpecting ordinary or vulgar fractions, we are alſo preſented with the ſolution of ſeveral intereſting queſtions, beſides ſome new chapters; the whole terminates with the expoſition of the new ſyſtem of weights and meaſures, and a comparative eſtimate preſenting, at one view, the reciprocal connexions between the new and old meaſures of France, England, Zurich, and Berne.

II. *Of the Natural Philoſophy of Emilius.*—We are told that the author hath affixed this title to his work, not becauſe he has deſtined it for ſcholars ſuch as Emilius, or that his natural philoſophy reſembles that of Rouſſeau, but on account of its affinity to the method of that celebrated man, the ſpirit of which he has endeavoured to imitate. The work is divided into two ſections, the firſt of which treats of the *repoſe* of bodies, and the ſecond of their motion. Each of theſe ſections is ſubdivided into chapters, in which the author ſucceſſively conſiders, firſt, the *repoſe of ſolids*, the *repoſe of liquids*, the *repoſe of elaſtic fluids*, then the *motion of ſolids*, the *motion of liquids and elaſtic fluids*, and, finally, of the machines deſtined for the aſſiſtance of mankind,

kind, in reſpect to the production of movement. Preſſure, diviſibility, equilibrium, the tube of Toricelli, the invention of the pneumatic pump, the hemiſphere of Magdebourg, &c. all paſs under review.

In the next diviſion we are preſented with an account of the laws of gravitation, the motion of the pendulum, the *phenomena* of the heavenly bodies, &c.

M. M. Struve and Verdeil terminate their report by adducing the teſtimony of Chaptal and Legendre in favour of the new method; and they themſelves obſerve, "that the works in queſtion ought to experience a diſtinguiſhed reception on the part of the Council of Education of the canton of Vaud."

"Memoire Statiſtique ſur l'Etat actuel des Mines du Suede," &c.—A Statiſtical Memoir relative to the preſent State of the Mines of Sweden.

Sweden may truly be deſignated as a mineral country, for the metals actually conſtitute the principal ſource of its wealth and proſperity. In this point of view, nature may be ſaid to have treated the inhabitants in the ſame manner that a ſage but economical mother treats her children; for ſhe has granted whatſoever is neceſſary with profuſion, what may be deemed uſeful with moderation, and what is brilliant, but dangerous, with parſimony.

In that country the quantity of the different metals is in the inverſe proportion of the price of gold, ſilver, copper, and iron. The mountains, in addition to theſe, contain marble, and other ornamental ſtones, which at preſent are merely objects of curioſity, but will, at ſome period not far diſtant, be better known.

Of the precious metals, little more than mere *ſpecimens* may be ſaid to be obtained. A few unproductive mines, which private perſons had undertaken to work during the laſt century, have been abandoned, and gold is at preſent extracted from but two. At Adelfars, in the province of Smaland, in the courſe of twenty-ſix years they have only obtained to the amount of 70,000 franks; and from the produce of Fahlun, in conjunction with the above, Sweden cannot be ſaid to have reaped more than forty-five marks of gold annually.

The only ſilver-mine worthy of notice is that of Sala, in Weſtmania. During the reign of Chriſtina it yielded 20,000 marks of ſilver; but at preſent it produces no more than from two to three thouſand, which ſcarcely repays the expences.

"It is worked by an aſſociation of ſeveral individuals, who are favoured by means of certain ſpecial privileges, burthenſome to the whole canton, and is one of thoſe eſtabliſhments at firſt projected by a blind cupidity, and afterwards perſevered in from mere habit, without being attended either with advantage to the public or to individuals."

Copper is one of the principal productions of Sweden. At the preſent period, however, they do not extract more than from ſix to ſeven thouſand ſhip-pounds* yearly, from all the ten copper mines now worked. The two principal ones are thoſe of Fahlun, in Dalecarlia, and Atwidaberg, in Oſtrogothia, the latter of which alone produces 2000 ſhip-pounds.

"The former of theſe merits particular attention in every point of view. It is known in that country by the name of the *Kopparberg*, and ſituate at about forty leagues to the north of Stockholm. It is viſited every year by a multitude of travellers, ſome of whom are induced to repair thither from an attachment to mineralogical purſuits, and others from motives of mere curioſity. In 1802, I myſelf happened to be there, and employed nearly four hours in examining the mine. You firſt deſcend (having been previouſly provided with a kind of maſquerade dreſs), by means of a ſtaircaſe, to the bottom of an immenſe excavation, and afterwards penetrate into its receſſes by means of a narrow paſſage, at the end of which you ſeem to have arrived at the region of ſhades. One of the miners precedes, and another follows, each carrying a lighted torch of pine; the column of travellers advances ſlowly by the light of theſe, ſometimes through galleries cut into the rock, ſometimes deſcending along ladders, and ſometimes croſſing frail bridges, ſuſpended over terrible abyſſes."

The mineral, which appertains to a company of 200 different proprietors, is equally divided among them; ſixty only of theſe, who poſſeſs a knowledge of the art, have the privilege of ſmelting it, and they alone have the privilege of purchaſing the other ſhares. At Fahlun it is only converted into what is termed *black copper*, by working; after which it is carried

* A ſhip-pound, or ſchip-pund, is the uſual meaſure of minerals in the North of Europe, and nearly equivalent to three French quintals.

ried to a furnace, for the purpoſe of being again purified.

The former of theſe operations is performed by means of wood, with which the mineral is intermixed, and the thick ſmoke which ariſes at once darkens and infects the horizon around. We are aſſured, however, "that neither man nor animals are affected, and that no particular malady is known either in that town or neighbourhood: but the plants as well as the edifices experience the effects of theſe exhalations, in which vitriol predominates. It is only by means of extraordinary care that the adjacent lands are rendered in any degree fertile. The wood, of which moſt of the houſes are compoſed, is alſo corroded by the air impregnated with theſe vapours, and becomes inſenſibly converted into a ſpecies of charcoal, which yields to the preſſure of the fingers. Theſe exhalations," it is added, "even attack metal itſelf. The inhabitants of Fahlun are particularly deſirous to cover their churches with plates of a mineral to which they are indebted for their proſperity, but this *ſheathing* of copper is ſoon attacked by the vitriolic vapours, and ſtands in need of being frequently repaired."

About five hundred workmen are conſtantly employed in the mine of Fahlun. They never ſleep, and but ſeldom eat their meals, in the ſubterraneous regions; two perſons, however, remain conſtantly below, to prevent any accident by fire.—Eight horſes are kept in ſtables cut out of the ſolid rock; a council room has alſo been formed in the ſame manner; the principal perſons connected with the works ſometimes aſſemble there, "and it was there alſo that Guſtavus III. affecting originality in every thing, without recurring to the forms uſually employed in the Swediſh Chancery, without conſulting the miniſters whom he had left behind him on the ſurface of the earth, ſigned a Royal Proclamation, by which he granted an exemption from certain duties on gold, ſilver, and lead."

We muſt refer the reader to the original for an account of the iron mines.

"Portrait apologétique de Charles XII. Roi de Suede."—An apologetical Portrait of Charles XII. King of Sweden. This, which is, of courſe, a favourable ſketch of one of the moſt ſingular men of the laſt age, appears to have been tranſlated from the German of HERDER.

"Charles XII." ſays our author, "may be conſidered one of thoſe brilliant phenomena that mark the commencement of the laſt century, and the greater part of our faſhionable writers repreſent this King-Captain under no other name than that of the Don Quixotte of the North. Since the time that Pope made him ſhare the epithet of "madman" with Alexander, and more eſpecially ſince he was attacked in the Anti-Machiavel, and Voltaire made him the hero of an Hiſtorical Romance, the ſarcaſm of the Engliſh poet has been conſtantly repeated as often as his name is mentioned. But does not that very madneſs of which they accuſe him deſerve to be examined a little more cloſely? Whence did this pretended maniac derive his ſtrength? How did he employ it? Was this madneſs natural to him, or was it merely the delirium of a mind irritated by circumſtances?"

Such are the queſtions put by M. Herder, and on the reply to theſe is founded the character of the work now before us.

We are told that Charles, in defiance of the teſtament of his father, aſcended a throne illuſtrated by the exploits of his predeceſſors, when he had not attained the fifteenth year of his age. He received the education uſually beſtowed on a Prince educated in the midſt of a court, and he was inſpired with all the prejudices of abſolute power, without becoming acquainted with the conſtitution and intereſts of the country that gave him birth.

"The aſſertion is falſe, that during his youth he had ſtudied Quintus Curtius with predilection, and that from this author he had copied the model which he propoſed to imitate. The Alexander which he carried in his own boſom was arouſed by the critical and extraordinary circumſtances that mark the commencement of his reign. His character was firm and intrepid, his conſtitution robuſt; his inclinations honeſt, but inflexible. His biographers tell us, that even from his infancy he never mounted on horſeback but to make long journies and croſs the moſt difficult paſſes. One of his principal amuſements conſiſted in hunting of wild boars, and inſtead of deſtroying he was always particularly deſirous to take the animal alive; in one of theſe encounters he had nearly loſt his life. It was not thus that the ſcholar of Ariſtotle amuſed himſelf; and it is not in Quintus Curtius that Charles could imbibe an idea of the pleaſure to be derived from the chace of the boar!"

When the young monarch, who in oppoſition to the received uſage had placed the

the crown on his own head, aſcended the throne, his kingdom enjoyed the bleſſings of peace and ſecurity: but a coalition of three powers was ſoon formed againſt him; for Denmark regretted the loſs of the Duchy of Schleſwig, and Auguſtus King of Poland wiſhed for the reſtoration of Livonia, while the Czar Peter I. was eager to obtain a port in the Baltic. A war of aggreſſion on their part immediately followed; and no ſooner was Charles informed that the Danes, who made the firſt inroad, had entered the territories of his brother-in-law, than he renounced all the pleaſures of the court, drank ſimple water for his beverage, and ſlept on a mat extended on the ground.

When he conducted his fleet into Zealand, Charles himſelf jumped into the ſea (July 25, 1700,) in order to aſſign their reſpective ſtations to the troops.—"Lagerbring aſſerts, that no one ſuffered from this invaſion of Denmark, the deer belonging to the enemy only excepted; every thing brought into the camp was paid for, and the loweſt of the peaſants treated with gentleneſs. A peace was ſoon after concluded on the moſt equitable conditions, and on the 23d of Auguſt the monarch was diſcovered on his way back to Scania. The firſt achievement generally preſents a ſample of the human character, and this firſt campaign of the King of Sweden conveys a juſt idea of his primitive diſpoſition, more eſpecially as he concluded this peace of his own accord, without being inſtructed of the operations of his other enemies."

Six days after his arrival in his own kingdom, Charles was informed that war had been declared againſt Sweden at Moſcow. On this he again embarked, arrived at Pernau on the 6th of October, attacked 24,000 Ruſſians with 8000 men, and obliged them to lay down their arms.

"But this victory," ſays our author, "was as fatal to the King of Sweden as the defeat of his foes proved advantageous to them: for the young hero began to conſider himſelf invincible, while the Ruſſians deemed it neceſſary to learn how to combat. After the Poles and the Saxons had, in their turn, experienced a variety of defeats, the mind of the King ſeemed to loſe its equilibrium; all the propoſitions of peace preſented to him were rejected; he inſiſted, with obſtinacy, on the dethronement of Auguſtus, which was at length complied with.

"It is here that the victorious career of the hero of the North may be ſaid to have terminated. He had paſſed the Rubicon; his foot had croſſed the barrier of the redoubtable Nemeſis, who ſoon raiſed up for him a dangerous enemy. This enemy was the inſinuating (Duke of) Marlborough, who, with a view of withdrawing him from the theatre of his victories, paid a viſit to him in perſon, and tried to corrupt Count Piper by means of the gold of England, with a view of diſpoſing Charles to leave Germany. 'Take whatever money is offered you,' ſays the King; 'for that will not prevent me from going whereſoever I chooſe.' He accordingly commenced his march; but it was not to defend Livonia, which had been invaded by the Ruſſians, and then experienced all the horrors of war, but to repair to the Ukraine to avenge the outrages of a Hetman of the Coſſacks! It was at the celebrated battle of Pultowa that Fortune abandoned her favourite. Charles was there wounded; his Generals became jealous of each other; the powder deſtined for the ſervice of the army proved of a bad quality, and his cannon were ſtill in the park, while the Ruſſians were keeping up an inceſſant fire, by means of 132 pieces."

We are afterwards preſented with an account of the misfortunes of Charles, the details of his captivity among the Turks, and the particulars of his ſudden return and death, not by the bullets of the enemy, but by the hands of one of his own ſubjects. The author forces us to pity the monarch and the man, who experienced this ſtrange reverſe of fortune, but he will find it difficult to convince the world that the conduct of Charles XII. has been unjuſtly condemned, by the uniform voice of an impartial poſterity.

CLEMENTIANA.

As the writings of the Fathers of the Church have, of late, come again into repute in France, an idea has been conceived of publiſhing *Ana Patrum*, or the witty and ſententious ſayings of St. Auguſtin, Tertullian, St. Jerome, &c. In the mean time, St. Clement, of Alexandria, an eccleſiaſtical writer who flouriſhed during the latter end of the ſecond and beginning of the third century, has been choſen by way of ſpecimen, and we ſhall here tranſlate a few of the examples.

RICHES.

"Wealth is like a ſerpent which an enchanter takes by the tail without being bitten, but which turns round and gives a mortal wound to thoſe who are unacquainted with the art of charming it."—*Pedag.*

POVERTY.

POVERTY. I.

"The real calls of nature conſtitute the meaſure of enjoyment, in the ſame manner that the foot is the meaſure of the ſhoe. The want of neceſſaries alone can be termed poverty."—*Pedag.*

II.

"If any one ſhall ſay, that he has ſeen a juſt man in want of bread, I reply, that this muſt have been in a place where there was not another juſt man."—*Pedag.*

GENEROSITY.

"What field, how fertile ſoever it may prove, can ever produce ſo much as beneficence: *cuinam agri tantum profuerint quantum gratificari.*"—*Pedag.*

DRESS.

"Let your veſtments be ſuited to your age, to your ſtation, to your figure, to your ſituation, and to your occupations: *congruant veſtes ætati, perſonæ, figuris, naturæ, ſtudiis.*"—*Pedag.*

MODERATION.

"Natural deſires are limited to whatſoever is ſufficient: *quæ ſunt ſecundum naturam circumſcribuntur ſufficientia.*"—*Pedag.*

ON THE USE OF LIQUORS.

"According to the Phyſician Artorius, in his work entitled "*De longa vita*," one ought not to drink for any other purpoſe than merely to moiſten the aliments, if the object be to attain long life."—*Pedag.*

BREAD.

"By the uſe of paſtry, men have ſophiſticated the aliment beſt calculated to prepare and digeſt, bread, by ſubtracting from it what is moſt nouriſhing: *facilem & parabilem cibum nempe panem effeminant, quod frumenti eſt nutriens excribantes.*"—*Pedag.*

This paſſage muſt be allowed to be remarkable, as it contains the modern doctrine of Parmentier, Cadet, &c. who have aſſerted that the bread compoſed of the *whole of the meal*, is the moſt healthy and nouriſhing.

HEAT.

"A dreſs compoſed of a thick woollen ſtuff, is not warm in itſelf, but it confines the natural heat of the body, and thus prevents it from being diſſipated."—*Pedag.*

THE DIVINITY.

"What is the ſole and univerſal meaſure of all things? GOD, who is always equal and like himſelf; who weighs and meaſures every thing, and who ſuſtains all nature in a juſt equilibrium."—*Ad Gentes.*

OF THE DEITY, ADDRESSED TO THE ANCIENT PAGANS.

"Orpheus, according to your poets, ſoftened tigers by his voice; but the Divinity of the Chriſtians, by conferring the true religion on mankind, has done more, ſince he has ſoftened the moſt ferocious ſpecies of animals—men themſelves."—*Ad Gentes.*

FEATHER BEDS.

"It is a hurtful practice to lie upon feathers, which are ſofter than ſleep itſelf (*ipſo ſomno mollius.*) A feather bed by enveloping the body, corrupts the aliments inſtead of producing a due concoction. A more firm and even couch, is more natural."—*Pedag.*

SLEEP.

"Sleep, like an avaricious publican, forces us to ſpend with him one half of our lives."—*Pedag.*

BATHS.

"The frequent uſe of baths bereaves us of our ſtrength and relaxes our natural vigour. We ought not therefore to bathe without neceſſity. The Greeks were of this opinion."—*Pedag.*

WOMEN.

"The too frequent intercourſe between the ſexes, is wicked and damnable."

SLAVE-MERCHANTS.

"There are wretches who navigate the ſeas on purpoſe to import fornication like bread and wine; and there are others ſtill more wicked, who buy females in the market, as they would purchaſe bread and wine."—*Pedag.*

FACE-PAINTING.

"Thoſe ladies, who occupy too much time at their toilette, do not perceive that by conferring an artificial, they loſe all natural beauty, and wholly extinguiſh the vivacity of the countenance. Their fleſh, which loſes its elaſticity by means of the ſlow poiſons applied to it, ſoon becomes unable to reſiſt thoſe maladies which ſpeedily overtake them. In addition to this, they ſeem to reproach the great workman who made them, for not giving a ſufficiency of beauty.

"Occupied ſolely about their apparel, and neglecting every thing elſe, they remain motionleſs like ſo many paintings intended merely to be looked at, without reflecting that they were born to manage a family, and govern their houſehold."

Traité de l'Art du Charpentier, approuvé et adopté par l'Inſtitut National, pour faire ſuite aux Arts et Métiers publiés par l'Académie des Sciences; par J. H. HASSENFRATZ. Premiere partie,

partie, avec 26 Planches gravées dans le genre du lavis. Volume in 4to."—A Treatiſe on Carpentry, approved and adoped by the National Inſtitute, in order to form a Supplement to the Trades and Arts, publiſhed by the Academy of Sciences; by J. H. HASSENFRATZ. Part I. with twenty-ſix plates in aqua-tinta. 1 vol. 4to.

The Academy of Sciences, anxious to promote and elucidate the arts connected either with the wants or the labours of the bulk of the community, was at great pains to deſcribe the preciſe ſtate of perfection, which they had at that period attained in France. C. Haſſenfratz, with a view of furthering this laudable deſign, has extended its operation; and yet ſo multifarious are the operations of the carpenter, that, in the bulky volume before us, he has only been enabled to fell, and conduct his wood to the confines of its native foreſt!

In Chap. I. he enquires what ſpecies of timber was formerly employed in building, &c. and what are the beſt kinds for that purpoſe. He then treats of the growth of trees, their ſpecific gravities, the experiments which have been made, to prove the degree of reſiſtance of which they are capable, their corruptibility, and conbuſtibility. The ſecond is dedicated to a deſcription of the different proceſſes now in uſe, for clearing and cutting down woods; this leads him to give an account of the various ſaw-mills, moved by horſes, water, wind, and ſteam.

In Chap. III. our author treats of the carriage of timber; in the IVth of the proceſs of giving it a proper curve, both while growing, and after the tree has been felled; and in the Vth of the beſt mode of meaſuring it.

In the courſe of the introduction, he introduces a diſſertation on the original ſtate of mankind, and thoſe obvious wants, which obliged them to have recourſe to their own ingenuity for ſhelter and protection. This ſubject leads him to preſent his readers with a comparative account, accompanied with, and elucidated by means of engravings of the different degrees of civilization, as traced out and exemplified by buildings, from the huts of the Hottentots to the villages of the Swiſs. He maintains that it is not climate alone, but prejudice and political conſiderations that have determined the form and materials of private edifices. As a proof of this, he maintains that we are as yet unacquainted with the deſtination of the pyramids, and the gigantic monuments of Upper Egypt, and preſumes to allude to a period, when our religion will yield to others, and a Roman Catholic or Proteſtant Church become a ſubject of critical diſcuſſion!

M. Haſſenfratz concludes by remarking that about twenty different kinds of trees only, have been hitherto employed by the houſe-carpenter in France, whereas he has here given a catalogue of one hundred and fifty, all of which may be uſed with advantage.

"Œuvres completes de Meſdames de la Fayette et de Tencin, nouvelle Edition, revue, corrigée, précédée de Notices hiſtoriques et littéraires, et augmentée de la Comteſſe de Tende, par Madame de la FAYETTE; de la Correſpondance de Madame de Tencin, avec M. de Richelieu; de la Comteſſe de Savoie et d'Aménophis, par Madame de FONTAINES, etc."—The Works of Madame de la Fayette and de Tencin, a new edition, 8vo.

This publication has now enjoyed near a century of reputation, and therefore notwithſtanding its antiquity, a brief analyſis on the appearance of a new and enlarged edition, may not be diſplaced here.

The little romance of the Princeſs of Cleves, from the pen of Madame de la Fayette, has always been admired on account of its grace and ſenſibility; and that of Zayde is ſcarcely inferior to it.

After theſe, we are preſented with two novels, the one entitled the Counteſs de Tende, and the other the Princeſs de Montpenſier.

The Memoirs of the Court of France for the years 1688 and 1689, have but little remarkable to recommend them, except what relates to James II. who on being driven from the throne of Great Britain, took refuge at St. Germain, and was received in a manner truly princely by Louis XIV. Madame la Fayette has alſo written the Hiſtory of Henrietta of England, ducheſs of Orleans, to whom ſhe was lady in waiting, celebrated not a little on account of the fine funeral oration pronounced by Boſſuet.

The Counteſs of Savoy, by Madame de Fontaines, is an intereſting performance, and the characters are ſuſtained with due decorum; it has ſupplied Voltaire with the plot for Tancred,

cred, in which an amorous chevalier is made to undertake a deſperate combat, on purpoſe to ſave the life of a miſtreſs, whom he notwithſtanding believes to be faithleſs! It appears indeed, that Voltaire is alſo indebted to this romance for the ſubject of another tragedy, that of Artemira, which did not prove ſucceſsful.

The two laſt volumes contain the productions of Madame de Tencin, a French woman, firſt brought up in a convent, next a canoneſs, then a lady of the court and an author, and always a female fond of gallantry and intrigue. The celebrated d'Alembert whom ſhe abandoned, was the fruit of her amours. He was expoſed on the ſteps leading to the church of St. Roche, and taken care of by a poor glazier, who educated him. His talents, as is well known, obtained celebrity, and he ſoon began to be conſidered as one of the firſt geometricians in Europe. Madame de Tencin's vanity was ſo much flattered by his extraordinary reputation, that ſhe now wiſhed to recognize him as her ſon, but he conſtantly replied, "I have but one mother and that is the glazier's wife." It ought not to be omitted, that even after he had entered into a correſpondence with ſeveral of the ſovereigns of Europe, he continued to live along with his adopted parents, and conſtantly evinced for them all the marks of reſpect and tenderneſs becoming a ſon.

The works of Madame de Tencin conſiſts of the ſiege of Calais, ſeveral novels, and a variety of letters.

"Les Œuvres de Guibert, &c."—The Military Works of Guibert, publiſhed by his Widow, from the Manuſcripts, with the laſt corrections of the Author, 5 vols. 8vo. with portrait.

The firſt four volumes, comprehend The General Eſſay on Tactics, and a Defence of the modern Syſtem of Warfare, works formerly publiſhed and well known. Notwithſtanding the real or pretended improvements accruing from the late war, yet theſe at this very day may be conſidered as the baſes of the *ordonnances* or regulations for the exerciſe of both infantry and cavalry in France. Military men will here alſo find a moſt luminous diſcuſſion, relative to the primitive order of battle; and alſo a diſſertation on the *ordre profond*, by which men may be drawn up to the beſt advantage, according to the regulations preſcribed by that mode.

The author maintains however, that the diſpoſition of forces ought to be modified, according to the nature of the ground, and the relative poſition and ſtrength of the enemy. By way of elucidation, we are told, that this ſyſtem has not only been adopted by the greateſt captains in all ages, but that in our own, a victorious general abandoning the method, by which he had overcome the Europeans who uſually combated in ſquares, he adopted another, and thus encamped, marched, and overcame a barbarous enemy, which had but one way of fighting, while his own troops were ſurrounded by multitudes of cavalry.

After this, Guibert enters into a critical examination of the beſt means of attack and defence, and points out the ſimpleſt, as well as the moſt complex manœuvres. He inſiſts on the inferiority of the parallel, to that of the oblique order, which he in general makes to conſiſt in refuſing certain parts of the line, in order to act with greater vigour on a given point, ſo as to break through, turn the flanks of, and rout the enemy. He inſiſts forcibly, on the inconvenience ariſing out of an immutable order of battle, formed before hand, and which is changed with great difficulty, after the enemy has had time to reconnoitre all the poſitions. He demonſtrates, that it is ſolely by manœuvering in face of the adverſary, that it is poſſible to deceive him, produce falſe combinations, and inſpire him with a fatal ſecurity relative to the real point of attack, which may be conſidered as a ſure prognoſtic of his defeat. He then ſhews, that it is poſſible to manœuvre without danger, and keep the troops in regular columns; that the engagement may be retarded at pleaſure, and that too, in exact proportion to the agility of the troops in their various operations; agility, therefore, becomes a characteriſtic proof of the excellence of an army.

This indeed is one of the maxims of the great King of Pruſſia, and was frequently acted upon by him, in the courſe of his many brilliant campaigns. Lloyd alſo, a countryman of our own, is of the ſame opinion in his Memoirs, and he will not allow that any army can be good, but in proportion to its ſtrength, agility, and mobility. The

ſame thing indeed, has alſo been ſaid by Marſhal Saxe, who, towards the cloſe of his life, obſerves:* *that war will be ſome day waged by means of the legs.* "This truth has been developed," we are told, "by the war that ſprung out of the French Revolution, but on a grand ſcale, and accompanied by circumſtances which render it nearly novel. The generals of the Republic, either occupying or covering an immenſe extent of country, difficult in point of acceſs, held as it were in their hands, and managed without any inconveniency, a vaſt ſyſtem of offenſive and defenſive warfare, as if it had been an engine; acting at the ſame time on all the outlets of a river or a chain of mountains; menacing all with the view of only attacking one point; manœuvring in the midſt of hoſtile armies, ready to form a junction; attacking them all by turns, and reaping not a ſingle triumph, but a ſeries of victories nearly at the ſame time."

Guibert extends his reſearches into every branch of the military art; the important ſcience of reconnoitering, the ſervices of the ſtaff, the uſe of artillery, the advantages reſulting from fortifications. All theſe are ſeparately examined, and he does not forget that moſt important ſubject of proviſions, without a regular ſupply of which, a great army becomes immediately paralized.

The fifth volume contains a variety of intereſting papers, many of which are now publiſhed for the firſt time. There alſo will be found, the preface and introduction to a Hiſtory of the military Conſtitution of France, which his public employments, and the intervention of premature death, prevented him from terminating. The introduction to the whole, contains a plan, and even a ſummary of the work. He expreſſes a wiſh, that well-informed men would write the diplomatic annals of France, and at the ſame time detail the internal police, as well as the civil legiſlation of all the principal branches which compoſe the ſyſtem of her economical policy. Such was his deſire to perfect the art in which he himſelf excelled, that he propoſed the eſtabliſhment of contemporary archives, conſecrated to the diſcuſſion as well as the collection of adminiſtrative operations.

* "Que la guerre ſe feroit un jour avec les jambes."

The preface to the Hiſtory of the Military Conſtitution exhibits an intereſting account of the fall of the Roman Empire in the weſt, the invaſion of Gaul, and the foundation of the French monarchy. The author is anxious to prove by a recurrence to hiſtory, the influence which the decline of the art of war and the diſcipline of the armies had in the annihilation of the Roman Empire. This influence was perceived by Monteſquieu, but he laid leſs ſtreſs upon it than on moral and political cauſes; while Guibert, on the contrary, takes great pains to point out its continual and preponderating effect.

He alſo recapitulates and diſcuſſes the military conſtitution which Auguſtus impoſed on the Roman Empire; the Euphrates, the Rhine, and the Danube, were pitched upon as its natural limits; a frontier zone was drawn along this immenſe outline; only twelve cohorts were reſerved for the ſecurity of Italy, four for Rome, and the remaining eight, for the circumjacent cities; all the legions, now converted into a permanent militia, were encamped and diſtributed along the boundaries, and formed as it were ſo many military cities, preſerving vigour and diſcipline by conſtant labour; fortifying their ſtations, digging canals, conſtructing roads, aqueducts, and monuments, more durable than the empire itſelf. After this, he takes a rapid ſurvey of the hiſtory of Rome, until the age of Adrian, and demonſtrates, by a recurrence to facts, that the diſorders which enſued, proceeded from the want of diſcipline in the Pretorian guards and the legions; that the ſucceſs of the Barbarians aroſe out of the degradation of the military art; and that the fall of the empire was retarded merely by the exploits of thoſe princes and generals who cultivated and honoured this ſcience.

Towards the concluſion, the reader is preſented with an eulogium on Frederick the Great, in which he is depicted as a legiſlator, an hiſtorian, a poet, and a private man; he is repreſented as ſometimes whimſical, but always great and ſuperior to fortune. But it is chiefly as a warrior—as the author of a revolution in the ſcience of arms, that he is here conſidered. All his campaigns paſs in review before the author, who recapitulates the method and order obſerved in each, and deduces

duces a ſeries of precepts from the whole.

The work terminates with an invitation to the French nation to celebrate the death of Turenne, at the end of every century, in the ſame manner, that the ancients had ſecular feſtivals to commemorate their great men. He propoſes to erect the ſtatue of the hero in the *Champ de Mars*, to conſecrate a monument for him at Salzbach, near to the ancient elm-tree where he received his wound, and alſo to propoſe his eulogium for the purpoſe of academical diſcuſſion. The ſhort but appoſite eulogy of his rival Montecuculli, is not here omitted, who obſerved on receiving intelligence of his death, "that he was a man who did honour to the human race."

Since the period at which this was originally written, the French army, at the requeſt of Gerbert, colonel of a battalion of Engineers, has ſubſcribed a ſum of money with which a monument has been erected on the ſpot where the hero fell, of whom Saint Hilaire, who loſt his arm by the ſame bullet that deprived his general of life, obſerved, "My ſon, think not of me, but weep for the great man whom France has juſt loſt."

"Coup d'œil ſur les Revolutions, et ſur la Reforme de la Medecine, &c."—A brief Survey of the Revolutions, and the Reforme of Medicine, by C. CABANIS.

As this work, a ſecond edition of which has already appeared in France, ſeems worthy of notice, we ſhall therefore, take the opportunity afforded by a new and an improved verſion, to mention it a ſecond time. It may not be unknown to many of our readers, that Cabanis, who was bred a phyſician, reſided ſome time in England, after which he returned to his native country, then in a revolutionary ſtate. Young, replete with fire and ambition, he took an active part in the conteſt and ſided in with the Girondiſts, to whom he was introduced by the two Rolands. Perceiving however, that this party was deſtitute of reſolution and boldneſs, he abandoned it, and thus avoided that *proſcription* which was the fate of ſo many of its chiefs. He was fortunate enough alſo to ſurvive the tyranny of Robeſpierre, to enjoy the ſmiles of the Directory, and, by ſiding with Bonaparte, to attain the rank of a ſenator!

"To trace the ſucceſſive revolutions, the changes, the errors, the diſcoveries, and the progreſs of one ſcience, is not only to render ſervice to that particular ſcience itſelf, but alſo to the whole circle of human knowledge. Actuated by this object, it is the wiſh of the author to preſent the public with a philoſophical work, containing a variety of intereſting details, relative to the improvement of medicine, the origin of its errors, and the hiſtory of its meliorations." Such, we are told, is the deſign of the author, and throughout the whole of his undertaking, he endeavours to ſearch into human nature, for the cauſes which have either accelerated or retarded the healing art.

Medicine ariſes out of a wiſh very natural to man, that of ſearching after a ſolace to his phyſical evils, or in other words, the miſhaps or diſeaſes incident to his own perſon. Its origin, therefore, we are told, is coeval with mankind, and it has accordingly been cultivated by all the nations of the univerſe, without one ſingle exception.

The author here preſents us with a deſcription of medicine while yet in its cradle, being then cultivated, or rather practiſed by every individual, as his wants called forth the exertions of his ſkill. The chiefs of little tribes, and thoſe deſignated as heroes, then aſſumed ſuperior ſkill. Naturally protectors of all around them, the art of healing in reſpect to them became a ſpecies of political function. Prieſts ſucceeded heroes in the exerciſe of this attainment, and it became with them a new mean of acquiring power, credit, and riches; "but fortunately at length philoſophers made it the ſubject of their ſtudies and meditations; it entered into the ſyſtem of their doctrines; it ceaſed alſo to be an inſtrument of ſuperſtition, yet it afterwards was bewildered by the ſpirit of hypotheſis." Poſterior to this, it became a particular ſcience, but it remained ſubordinate to the influence of many other ſciences, which in reſpect to this "poſſeſs only an illuſory connexion by means of heterogeneous doctrines."

The beſt-written portions of this work are perhaps thoſe, in which M. Cabanis gives an account of the labours of Hippocrates and Stahl. It is neceſſary to recur to the text itſelf, for the deſcription of theſe two great men, as well as for an account of the ſervices they have rendered to medicine, at two

epochs ſo diſtant and ſo different from each other.

Hippocrates, indeed, is repreſented as a real phenomenon in the hiſtory, not of medicine only, but of the human mind. By an exception equally honourable and aſtoniſhing, of all the *creators* or *reformers* in ſcience, he is conſidered as the only one whoſe works are at the ſame time, the moſt replete with real inſtruction, as well as the firſt in point of date. Not content with deſcribing him in this point of view, we here find an account of him as a man and a citizen.

The hiſtory of the healing art, as connected with that of Greece, is next ſubmitted to our inſpection. Like all the other ſchools of philoſophy, that of Pythagoras comprehended medicine in the ſyſtem of its acquiſitions. What was peculiar to the latter, is the application of the famous doctrine of numbers to the theory, and, moſt probably alſo, to the practice of medicine. Nothing is more eaſy, than to turn this project into ridicule; and it is the fate that has hitherto uniformly attended it in modern times. M. Cabanis, notwithſtanding this, calmly examines the queſtion, and then enquires whether it has ever been demonſtrated that the doctrine here alluded to, is really inapplicable to the obſervation of the *phenomena* of the animal economy? However ſingular it may appear, he maintains that in certain caſes it is available, and that it is impoſſible to affirm, with any regard to ſound reaſoning, that it is not alſo ſo in a great many others.

The reſult of the whole is, that the ſcience of medicine has not yet attained that degree of advancement of which it is capable, if we are to judge from the progreſs of ſome other ſciences, and the preſent ſtate of the human mind. The author deduces from this, the neceſſity of a reform in its language, in its ſyſtem, and alſo in the mode of teaching it.

The ſecond part of this work is dedicated to an enquiry into the moſt advantageous method which can be adopted in order to operate a reform: this indeed may be conſidered as the moſt novel as well as moſt important portion of the book. The mode here pointed out, has uſually been denominated the *analytical*, by thoſe philoſophers, who, ſince the days of Bacon, have eſtabliſhed the foundations, developed the principles, and demonſtrated the advantages reſulting from it. We are told, that the healing art, like all the other ſciences, is founded on the obſervation of certain facts of a particular order. The more theſe are multiplied, the more difficult it becomes to the obſerver to ſtudy them; yet it is at the ſame time more neceſſary to claſs, in order that he may not confound them, as well as that he may be able to recollect the particulars as occaſion ſerves.

After theſe preliminary remarks, Cabanis inſiſts on the neceſſity of commencing the reform of medicine, by that of its language; and maintains at the ſame time, that it is with this every ſerious reform in ſcience ought to begin. He then indicates the principal cauſes of the imperfection of the language; theſe originate in the falſe application of words borrowed from other ſciences, as well as the cuſtom of introducing the denominations, or terms, adopted by other nations, the juſtice of which can only be conſidered as relative to the nature of the ideas of the inhabitants of thoſe countries, the genius of their language, or certain errors and prejudices, diſſipated by the progreſs of experience.

Several attempts have already been made, to give more ſimplicity and preciſion to the language of medicine. M. Cabanis recogniſes the utility of ſome of theſe, as well as the merit of their reſpective authors; but he at the ſame time remarks, that the greater part of them do not endeavour to attain their aim in a manner ſufficiently direct and explicit. He attributes the fundamental cauſe of all this, to the little attention which theſe reformers of the nomenclature appear to have paid to the formation of the new denominations, according to the order of the ideas. In the acquiſition of knowledge, he remarks, that the human mind always proceeds from what is known to what is obſcure; but in other reſpects, it ſometimes advances from the compound to the ſimple.

The concluding chapter is entirely dedicated to the development of a general fact—the abuſe introduced by the application of the different ſciences to the perfection of the healing art. He laments that phyſicians have hitherto been deſirous to ſearch every where around them for factitious ſupports to their ſkill, in conſequence of which, they have often eſtabliſhed "the moſt inconſiderable ſyſtems;" ſometimes theſe

theſe are founded on philoſophical and abſtract baſes, ſometimes on chemiſtry, ſometimes on geometry, and finally on the general laws of mechanics."

We ſhall take our leave of this work, which is often obſcure, with a ſhort extract:

"It undoubtedly is the duty of the phyſician, to bring to the patient reclining on the bed of pain, the mildeſt and ſageſt means of conſolation; it is he who is beſt enabled to penetrate into the confidence of the victim of diſeaſe; it is he who is moſt capable of ſhedding the balm of comfort on their wounds; but it is he alſo, who ſhould be beſt acquainted with the nature and probable event of the malady: he ought not therefore to be eaſy and indulgent, but ſo far as reaſon and circumſpection may demand. All others ought to hate vice and deſpiſe folly; but if he poſſeſſes good ſenſe and diſcretion, it appertains to him, only to lament both. It is his duty indeed, to redouble his zeal even for the wicked, and to be ſtill more aſſiduous in reſpect to thoſe, who are ignorant of their own unhappy ſituation.

"Who has not ſeen unfortunates, the victims of the moſt fatal paſſions, proceeding languiſhingly towards their tombs, and demanding rather ſome ſymptoms of intereſt in their favour, than a protraction of their wretched lives? Who has not had occaſion to remark the cruel agitations of thoſe affrighted imaginations, which are tormented by phantoms of their own creation, and yet ſometimes amidſt their madneſs, evince the ſublimeſt ſentiments of virtue?

Can there exiſt a greater pleaſure, than to appeaſe grief without a motive, and terrors without an object—to make the voice of reaſon be liſtened to in the boſom of ſo many perplexities? Do not thoſe beings with whom the faculty of feeling and compaſſionating is carried to the greateſt degree of exquiſiteneſs, merit a double portion of intereſt, on the part of a phyſician, at once virtuous and replete with ſenſibility? Whoever is not totally a ſtranger to the ſentiments which ought to conſtitute a man, muſt be profoundly moved by the ſufferings of thoſe, who have never beheld, without wiſhing to aſſuage grief—and is it poſſible not to be prodigal of attention to thoſe, who only live by means of their affections?"

"Cours théorique et pratique de Clinique externe, par P. J. DUSAULT, Chirugien en Chef, &c. ou Extrait de ſes Leçons rédigées et publiées, par J. J. J. CASSIUS, Docteur en Medecine."—A theoretical and practical Courſe of the external Clinical Art, by P. J. DUSAULT, Surgeon in Chief to the Hotel Dieu at Paris; or an Extract of his Leſſons, drawn up and publiſhed by J. J. J. CASSIUS, M. D. 2 vols. 8vo.

The late Duſault was one of the moſt celebrated ſurgeons of the preſent age, and ſome eminent men in our own capital were bred up under him. He invented ſeveral new proceſſes, and improved the old in ſuch a manner as to redound greatly to the honour of his art. His modes of treating wounds in the head, the way followed by him in reducing luxations of the arm, thigh, and neck, all ſerve as ſo many proofs of his extraordinary excellence.

Duſault, who never publiſhed any thing himſelf, was particularly anxious, that two able young men ſhould draw up an account, or rather ſummary of his leſſons, in order to be read afterwards to his pupils. Bichat and Caſſius were the perſons expreſsly pitched upon by him for this purpoſe, and they have now both publiſhed works on this ſubject. Chopart alſo, during his life, preſented to the public a detailed account of his operations, under the title of "Œuvres chirurgicales de Duſault."

The preſent work concludes with a memoir by Profeſſor Sue, librarian to the ſchool of medicine, in which he enters at large into the diſeaſes of the bones. It is drawn up with uncommon preciſion, and cannot fail to add greatly to the reputation of its author.

"Eſſai ſur le perfectionnement des Beaux-Arts par les Sciences exactes; par R. S. C. Membre de pluſieurs Sociétés ſavantes et littéraires."—An Eſſay on the degree of Perfection of which the Fine Arts are ſuſceptible, by Means of the Exact Sciences; by R. S. C. Member of ſeveral learned and literary Societies. 2 vols. 8vo.

M. C. at a moment when ſome literary men affect to ridicule the ſciences, ſteps forward with a work ſolely conſecrated to demonſtrate their utility in reſpect to the progreſs of the fine arts. Among a variety of bold and ſingular ideas which, perhaps, require the ſanction of experience, are to be remarked many entirely new, more eſpecially

thoſe

thoſe relative to the melody of images in muſic, and the "harmony of colours in painting;" as well as ſeveral curious problems which are reſolved in a very ſimple manner.

This work will, perhaps, be read with avidity by artiſts of the firſt order, who uſually unite with the impulſe of genius, the ſtudy of the preliminary ſciences.

"Bibliothèque Phyſico-économique, inſtructive et amuſante, à l'Uſage des Villes et des Campagnes; publiée par Cahiers avec des Planches, le premier de chaque mois, à commencer du 1er. Brumaire an XI, par une Société de Savans, d'Artiſtes et d'Agronomes, et rédigée par C. S. SONNINI, de la Société d'Agriculture de Paris, et de pluſieurs Sociétés ſavantes et Littéraires. Ces trois Cahiers de 216 pages complétent la première Année; ils contiennent, entr'autres Articles intéreſſans et utiles: Moyen éprouvé pour nettoyer les arbres fruitiers et les préſerver de la mouſſe et des Inſectes; Manière de conſerver les artichauts pour être mangés l'hiver; Moyen de préſerver de la rouille les uſtenſiles de fer et d'acier; Machine pour faciliter les Opérations de l'arpentage; Manière de rendre le luſtre aux vitres anciennes et ternies," &c.—The Phyſico-Economical Library, &c. by a Society of learned Men.

The title of this work, of which the twelfth Number has now been publiſhed, will ſufficiently ſhew its nature and deſign.

"Flore du Nord de la France, ou Deſcription des Plantes indigènes et de celles cultivées dans les Départemens de la Lys, de l'Eſcaut, de la Dyle et de deux Nèthes, y compris les Plantes qui naiſſent dans les pays limitrophes de ces deux Départemens, Ouvrage de près de trente ans de Soins et de Recherches, dans lequel les Plantes ſont arrangées ſuivant le Syſtème de Linné, et décrites par genres et eſpeces, avec des Obſervations de l'Auteur. On y a joint les lieux poſitifs où elles naiſſent, et leurs propriétés reconnues dans la Mèdecine, dans les Alimens et dans les Arts; par F. ROUCEL," &c. — A Flora of the North of France, or a Deſcription of the indigenous Plants, as well as of thoſe cultivated in the Departments of the Lys, the Scheldt, the Dyle, and the two Nethes, compriſing alſo the Plants produced in the Counties adjacent to theſe two Departments, &c, by F. ROUCEL, Officer of Health.

Botaniſts have agreed in prefixing the appellation of a Flora to thoſe works deſcriptive of the plants of a particular county or diſtrict. They conſiſt generally of three different kinds.

1. Simple catalogues, deſtined to indicate the various herbaceous treaſures to be found in any particular ſpot, and on this occaſion, it is cuſtomary merely to deſignate them by the generical and ſpecific names employed in the laſt edition of the *Syſtema Plantarum* of Linnæus; or, if the particular ſpecies be not there mentioned, then by thoſe which it has received in the beſt known work. In this caſe, it is proper to verify the facts with exactneſs, and to rectify all errors, as well as to point out the local ſtations of rare plants; if a new ſpecies ſhould occur, then characteriſtic phraſes, accompanied with a deſcription, ſhould follow.

In the ſecond caſe, when a Flora is intended to point out plants to thoſe who repair to the country for the expreſs purpoſes of herborization, it is neceſſary that the volume ſhould be portable. Accordingly, the plants ought to be deſcribed in a ſuccinct manner, while, in addition to their eſſential and diſtinctive characters, the places where they are to be found, as well as the duration and epoch of their blowing, ſhould be carefully marked. To attain this, either a ſimple method like that of Tournefort, or what is ſtill better, an analytical one like that of Lamark, ſhould be adopted, by the aid of which, the ſtudent may eaſily diſcover the name of the plant culled by him. One of the beſt works in the French language upon this ſubject, is *La Botanographie Belgique*, by Leſtiboudois.

The third kind of Flora, is that expreſsly drawn up for the uſe of well-informed men. On this occaſion the deſcription of well-known plants ought of courſe to be ſhort, but it ſhould abound with remarks relative to new ſpecies, &c.

The *Synonimes* are to be diſcuſſed with all the ſeverity of criticiſm, and nothing relative to the ſituation of the different parts of fructification ought to be omitted. Productions of this laſt kind, can only be well executed by thoſe, who are intimately acquainted with the vegetable ſyſtem, not of a particular country alone, but of all countries. *La Flore Atlantique* of Profeſſor Deſfontaines is the beſt model of this laſt ſpecies of compoſition.

But

But the work before us, which is publiſhed in numbers, and promiſes to aſſume an impoſing ſize, does not appertain to any of theſe three claſſes alluded to above. It is by far too voluminous for the purpoſe of herborization; it neither indicates the duration, nor the blowing of plants; it mentions no ſpecies hitherto unknown; and preſents few or no uſeful obſervations. It is alſo extremely faulty reſpecting the enumeration of cryptogamous plants. Boucher, in his Deſcriptive Catalogue of the Department of the Somme, has indicated no leſs than five hundred and forty, whereas we have only one hundred and thirty-ſix mentioned here; and it may be truly ſaid upon this, as on many other occaſions, that the multitude of books publiſhed daily, under the idea of illuſtrating the ſciences, rather ſerves to embarraſs their progreſs, than to favour their advancement.

"Promenades de JAUFFERT à la Campagne, faites dans le deſſein de donner aux jeunes Gens une Idèe du bonheur qui peut reſulter pour l'Homme de l'Etude de lui-même, & de la Contemplation de la Nature. 1 vol. 18mo.

M. JAUFFERT, the author, has at length yielded to the wiſhes of his pupils and his friends, by the publication of the little work now under conſideration. This laborious and learned profeſſor, has been accuſtomed, for ſeveral years paſt, to make excurſions into the country, for the purpoſe of botaniſing; and he now preſents the fruits of his toils to the inſpection of mankind. His diſcourſes will be peruſed with intereſt, more eſpecially when it is poſſible either to read them in the country, or to tranſport oneſelf thither by the force of imagination. They will, of courſe, confer new reputation on a man, who, without any other motive than the love of virtue and a zeal for ſcience, makes annual circuits around Paris, accompanied by a number of young men, and converſes with them relative to nature, in the preſence of nature herſelf.

"Mémoires du Duc de la ROCHEFOUCAULD."—The Memoirs of the Duke de ROCHEFOUCAULD. A new edition, with large additions.

The Memoirs of the Duke la Rochefoucauld, after thoſe of the Cardinal de Retz, which have always been allowed to be incomparable, are generally conſidered as the next in point of entertainment, at leaſt in reſpect to the period of the Fronde. The part taken by the lover of Madame de Longueville, during this tragi-comedy is well-known, and the talents of the author of the Maxims, both in reſpect to the powers of diſcriminating and writing, have been long celebrated.

It was almoſt impoſſible that an author ſo well inſtructed relative to the moſt intereſting facts, ſhould not convey information concerning thoſe events, in which he himſelf took an active as well as a principal part. But it ought not to be forgotten on the other hand, that he who thus embarked in a quarrel, in which all France was more or leſs engaged, would not fail to give the moſt favourable colouring to the ſide which he himſelf had eipouſed. This, indeed, has in ſome degree operated; and although the Duke compoſed his Memoirs a long time after the extinction of the Fronde, the efforts made by him, in order to exhibit a fair and impartial narrative, do not always prove ſucceſsful; ſo that it may be ſaid of La Rochefoucauld, what a peaſant ſaid to Henry IV. whom he took for one of the adherents of the League: "that the caſk always ſmells of the herring*." This ſame prejudice, however, may be objected to all memoirs, written relative to recent events, more eſpecially thoſe which detail the troubles, diviſions, and revolutions of a great ſtate; while the inquiſitive reader always poſſeſſes the power of comparing publications of this kind with each other, of diſcriminating between their contradictory accounts, and of finally deciding in favour of thoſe which preſent the neareſt reſemblance to truth.

This edition of an old work is only mentioned here, becauſe M. Renouard, the editor, conſiders it in ſome meaſure, as a new performance; for he aſſerts that it contains two-thirds more than any other which have preceded it. He has been enabled, as he aſſures us, to make this augmentation, in conſequence of having recovered a manuſcript, every page of which is filled with additions and corrections, in the handwriting of the Duke de Rochefoucauld, as well as a note by the Marquis de Surgères, at the commencement of the volume, for the purpoſe of certifying

* "La caque ſent toujours le hareng."

that

that this had been preſented by the illuſtrious author himſelf, to M. Arnaud d'Andilly.

Be this as it may, the work now appears under new and favourable auſpices. The ſubjects muſt be allowed to be arranged, in a far better and more regular order than before, while the text itſelf is indiſputably more correct. Neither ought it to be omitted, that it contains ſeven different portraits, all of which have been engraved by M. Saint Aubin. The ſubjects are as follow:

1. The Duke de la Rochefoucauld.
2. Anne of Auſtria.
3. Louis XIV. while a child.
4. Cardinal Mazarine.
5. Cardinal Retz.
6. The great Condé.
7. Turenne.

It is expected, that M. Renouard, who is a bookſeller at Paris, will ſoon preſent the public with a new edition of the Maxims, after the text of that ſplendid one by Abbé Brotier, ſo that the public may be in poſſeſſion of all the works of the ſame author, executed on the ſame-ſized paper and the ſame types.

"Penſées de BLAISE PASCAL."—The Thoughts of Blaiſe Paſcal. Three different kinds of paper; with a Portrait. 2 vols. 8vo.

This is a new edition of a work of ſome celebrity, and on account of its fidelity, correctneſs, and execution, ſeems entitled to the praiſe beſtowed by a learned German on the *Editio Abſolutiſſima*.

The editor, in a preface, which gives an account of all the former impreſſions of Paſcal's Thoughts, informs us that the firſt appeared in 1670; this was reprinted both in France and Holland; but it was far from being complete, ſeveral of the Thoughts having been ſuppreſſed, in order that neither Janſeniſts nor Jeſuits might be offended. In 1776, Condorcet, without affixing his name, publiſhed a new edition, to which he added an eulogium on Paſcal, and philoſophical notes; the title-page purported that it came from the Engliſh preſs.

Two years after (1778) Voltaire ſuperintended another, with a preface and notes of his own.

In 1779, M. Boſſut having prepared the firſt and only complete edition of the works of Paſcal, peruſed the original manuſcripts, which are now preſerved in the National Library, and adopted a far better claſſification than what had hitherto been made uſe of.

Notwithſtanding this, M. Renouard, thought that his pains would not be ill beſtowed, in preſenting the public with a new and ſtill more compiete edition than had yet been given; and he aſſuredly poſſeſſes the merit of having reſtored ſeveral paſſages, which were either obſcure, or unintelligible.

In addition to the preſent work M. Renouard has lately publiſhed new and improved editions of *Les Provinciales*, and *Les Penſées de Marc-Aurele*.

"Leçons de Littérature et de Morale, ou Recueil en Proſe et en Vers, des plus beaux morceaux de notre Langue, dans la Littérature des deux derniers Siècles; ouvrage claſſique adopté par le Gouvernement pour les Lycées et les Ecoles ſecondaires, et à l'Uſage de tous les autres Etabliſſemens d'Inſtruction, publics et particuliers, de l'un et de l'autres Sexe; par Fr. NOEL, Inſpecteur-général de l'Inſtruction Publique, et Fr. DELAPLACE, Profeſſeur à l'Ecole Central de Pantheon," &c.—Leſſons in Literature and Morals; or a Collection in Proſe and Verſe, of the choiceſt Productions in our Language, extracted from the Works publiſhed during the two laſt Centuries; a Claſſical Work adopted by the Government for the Lyceums and Secondary Schools, &c; by Fr. NOEL, Inſpector-general of Public Inſtruction, and Fr. DELAPLACE, Profeſſor in the Central School of the Pantheon.

The compilers of this work, have already publiſhed a ſimilar collection in Latin, under the title of *Conciones Poeticæ*, and it appears pretty evident that the deſign of the preſent, conſiſting of two octavo volumes, has been borrowed from our Elegant Extracts in Proſe and Verſe. It is but fair, however, to remark, that the original idea appears to have been firſt carried into effect in France, as may be gathered from two old and popular productions, one of which is entitled *Ornemens de la Mémoire*, and the other *Morceaux Choiſis*. The editor obſerves, that their predeceſſors were chiefly anxious to amuſe the rich and opulent, while their labours have been ſolely directed towards the inſtruction of youth. They have accordingly diſtributed the ſubjects under the following heads: Narratives.—Deſcriptions.—Allegories.—Definitions.

tions.—Moral and Practical Philoſophy.—Diſcourſes.—Orations.—Portraits, and Characters. All of the great writers have, of courſe, been laid under contribution, ſuch as Corneille, Racine, Voltaire, La Fontaine, Boſſuet, Buffon, J. J. Rouſſeau, &c. &c.

Calling to their aid the reſpectable authority of Rollin, they maintain, in their preface, "that youth ought only to ſtudy extracts, ſelect fragments, or ſummaries." Nothing in their opinion, can juſtify the idea "of obliging them to peruſe a hiſtory, a poem, or a diſcourſe, from the beginning to the end, beacauſe even in the moſt maſterly work the whole cannot be equally fine, whence it muſt reſult that inequalities and blemiſhes will neceſſarily occur." Many objections may be made to the mode of reaſoning here adopted, but as they profeſs, with Horace,

"Lectorem delectando pariterque monendo,"

it is but fair that they ſhould be permitted to attempt it in their own manner, even although it be in expreſs oppoſition to one of their poets, who recommends:

"Que chaque choſe y ſoit miſe en ſon lieu,
"Que le début et la fin, répondent au milieu."

It is not a little remarkable, that France has produced twice as many good poets as proſe writers, and that, of living authors, Arnault, Legouvé, Chenier, Fontanes, Collin and Harleville, who appertain to the former of theſe claſſes, are not to be matched by the moſt celebrated names enrolled in the ſecond.

The following ſpecimen is by Légouvé:

Le Cimetière de Campagne.

"Où ſuis-je? à mes regards un humble cimetière
Offre de l'homme éteint la demeure dernière.
Un cimetière aux champs! quel tableau! quel tréſor!
Là ne ſe montrent point l'airain, le marbre, l'or;
Là ne s'élèvent point ces tombes faſtueuſes
Où dorment à grands frais les ombres orgueilleuſes
De ces uſurpateurs par la mort dévorés,
Et juſque dans la mort, du peuple ſéparés.
On y trouve, fermés par des remparts agreſtes,
Quelques pierres ſans nom, quelques tombes modeſtes,
Le reſte dans la poudre au haſard confondu.
Salut, cendre du pauvre! ah! ce reſpect t'eſt dû.
"Souvent ceux dont le marbre immenſe et ſolitare
D'un vain poids après eux fatigue encor la terre,
Ne firent que changer de mort dans le tombeau;
Toi, chacun de tes jours fut un bienfait nouveau.
Courbé ſur les ſillons, de leurs tréſors ſerviles
Ta ſueur enrichit l'oiſiveté des villes;
Et quand Mars des combats fit retentir le cri,
Tu défendis l'Etat après l'avoir nourri.
"Enfin, chaque tombeau de cet enclos tranquille
Renferme un citoyen qui fut toujours utile.
"Salut, cendre du pauvre! accepte tous mes pleurs.
Mais quelle autre penſée éveille mes douleurs?
Tel eſt donc de la mort l'inévitable empire!
Vertueux ou méchant, il faut que l'homme expire.
La foule des humains eſt un faible troupeau
Qu'effroyable paſteur, le Tems mène au tombeau
Notre ſol n'eſt formé que de pouſſière humaine;
Et, lorſque dans les champs l'automne nous promène,
Nos pieds inattentifs foulent à chaque pas
Un informe débris! monument du trépas.
Voilà de quels penſers les cercueils m'environnent;
Mais loin que mes eſprit à leur aſpect s'étonnent,
De l'immortalité je ſens mieux le beſoin
Quand j'ai pour ſiége une urne, et la Mort pour témoin."

This, which is extracted from a larger work, entitled *La Melancolie*, has always been conſidered as a very fine ſpecimen of French poetry; but we may be allowed to obſerve, without incurring any cenſure on the ſcore of national vanity, that it is not to be compared, for a ſingle moment, with the popular elegy, in our own language, by Gray, on the ſame ſubject.

"Cours de Déclamation, diviſé en douze Seances; par LARIVE."—A Courſe of Declamation, divided into twelve Portions; by LARIVE.

This work alſo appertains to the ſubject of education, and may in ſome meaſure be conſidered as its concluding chapter. M. Larive, after maintaining a high credit on the Pariſian ſtage during a period of thirty-three years, hath at length been driven from it, by the criticiſms, and if we are to truſt the report of his friends, the malevolence of certain journaliſts. The whole of the preſent work was read before a crowded audience, and having been

been greatly applauded, was, of courſe, tranſmitted to the preſs. The happy tones and animated geſticulation of the author were doubtleſs calculated to procure popularity, and it will now appear, perhaps, far inferior as a written production, to what it ſeemed, when preſented in the form of a recital.

There is one intereſting chapter however, which treats of the voice and its effects, as well as of pronunciaton and articulation. The others, as may be perceived from their reſpective titles, rather appertain to a moral treatiſe, than a diſſertation on declamation, viz.

Chap. 1. of Man.
Chap. 2. of Woman.
Chap. 3. of Seduction.
Chap. 4. of Bravery.
Chap. 5. of a Good and a Bad Heart.
Chap. 6. of Jealouſy, &c.

Nor a ſingle word is ſaid of geſticulation, or memory, &c. As a compoſition, this poſſeſſes but little merit; yet the name and celebrity of the author will doubtleſs render it an object of curioſity, at leaſt, in a capital, were he was at one time conſidered as the Garrick.

" Manuel du Galvaniſme. Deſcription et uſage des divers Appareils Galvaniques employés juſqu' à ce jour, tant pour les Recherches Phyſiques et Chimiques, que pour les Applications Médicales; par JOSEPH IZARN, Profeſſeur de Phyſique, de la Société-Libre des Sciences, Lettres et Arts de Paris, de la Société Académique des Sciences, de la Société Galvanique, et chargé par elle des cours qui font partie de ſes Séances. Un Vol. in-8vo. avec ſix Planches, contenant 125 Figures." —Manual of Galvaniſm; or a Deſcription, together with the mode of uſing the different Galvanic Apparatus, &c. by JOSEPH IZARN, Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy, &c.

This work is preceded by a preliminary diſcourſe, which will be read with intereſt, not only by thoſe who occupy a conſiderable portion of their attention with natural philoſophy, but ſuch as do not view the progreſs of human knowledge with indifference. They will here find how much we are indebted to the modern practice of ſubmitting every thing to the teſt of experiment, and thence be inclined to entertain great hopes relative to the future, by examining what has occurred ſince the days of Galileo and Newton.

The Manual is divided into ſix ſections. In the firſt, we are preſented with an hiſtorical aocount of Galvaniſm, from the firſt moment of its diſcovery, until the invention of the electrometer by Volta. The author deſcribes certain analagous facts, known before the circumſtances which firſt excited the attention of Galvani; he alſo recounts the experiments, by means of which this juſtly celebrated man was led to diſcover the firſt fact, that may be ſaid to have conſtituted his diſcovery, and which has ſince engaged the attention of all the learned men of Europe. To this are added, the experiments of others, who followed his track, re-produced the ſame reſults under different points of view, without deviating, however, from the ſame circle.

The ſecond ſection is entirely dedicated to thoſe experiments which led Volta to conceive the idea of that aſtoniſhing apparatus, which, of itſelf, was a diſcovery no leſs important than that of Galvani. The labours of this celebrated electrician are exhibited in a diſtinct ſeries, ſo that it is eaſy to follow the ſame route, which his own genius traced out to him, until the time when he was enabled to conſtruct his *electrometer à colonne*, and *à coronne de taſſes*.

In the third ſection, are deſcribed thoſe numerous reſults, which have ariſen out of the reſearches of the firſt philoſophers of Europe, in whoſe hands the electrometer of Volta ſoon became a new medium for interrogating nature, relative to a number of effects, which may be conſidered partly as chymical, and partly as phyſiological.

We are preſented, in the fourth ſection, with a deſcription of the numerous modifications which the electrometer of Volta received under the hands of different philoſophers, as well as the different alterations in the conſtruction ariſing from theſe, ſuch as the ' portative pile of Volta;' the ' trough or tub of Cruikſhanks;' and the ' large piles' propoſed by Aldini. The modification of the electrometer, on purpoſe to augment the duration of its action, are not pointed out, ſuch as the piles of Gautherot, with one metal only, and without any metal whatſoever: the dry pile of Hatchett and Deſormes, and the two apparatuſes by Allizeau, the beſt, and perhaps the moſt ſimple, hitherto conſtructed,

Section five contains the deſcription of the Galvanometers, together with ſeveral

ſeveral intereſting Galvanaſcopic experiments. Of theſe, are particulariſed the Galvanometers founded on the attraction of light bodies, conſtructed by Erman and Bitter, as well as thoſe of Robertſon and Graperon, who had employed the effects reſulting from the decompoſition of water by Galvaniſm.

In the ſixth and laſt ſection, the author enumerates ſeveral diſtinct apparatus, which he denominates ſecondary.

This work may be conſidered as at once a hiſtory of, and a treatiſe on, Galvaniſm; and the name and authority of M. Izarn will doubtleſs contribute to its popularity.

"Diſcours ſur les Progrès futurs de la Science de l'Homme, prononcé dans l'Ecole de Montpellier, le 10 Germinal, An. XII."—A Diſcourſe on the future Progreſs of the Science of Man, pronounced in the School of Montpellier, on the 10th Germinal, XIIth Year; by CHARLES L.DUMAS, a Profeſſor in that School.

M. Dumas, in the beginning of this eloquent diſcourſe, undertakes to trace the progreſs which the phyſiological and medical ſciences are capable of making, and which the preſent ſtate of human knowledge permits us to expect. After having given a brief expoſition of the cauſes capable of influencing this progreſs, either by accelerating, or retarding it, he traces out the connexion which exiſts, between the poſſible perfection of medicine, and that of the human ſpecies, and thus inſpires a general intereſt for the encouragement of a ſcience, equally ſerviceable to individuals and to ſociety.

We are next preſented with a rapid ſketch relative to the hiſtory of medicine, at the epoch of Hippocrates; under the influence of Galen; among the Arabs; at the reſuſcitation of letters in Europe, and alſo in more modern times; at the period of the abuſe of chemical applications; of the circulation; of the mechanical doctrine; phyſiological reſearches; the employment of the philoſophical method, &c.

He then attributes to five principal cauſes thoſe meliorations which he anticipates:

1. The deſtruction of a variety of errors, relative to different portions of the ſciences.

2. The ſtability of the baſis on which medical certainty is now founded.

3. The relative progreſs of our knowledge.

4. The ſyſtematical re-union of all the parts, which conſtitute a whole.

5. And, finally, the real perfectability of practical medicine.

"The ſtudy of philoſophy," ſays he, "and that of medicine originated at the ſame time; the ſame neceſſity preſided at their common origin; the ſame deſtiny will ſoon aſſociate them by means of a reciprocal exchange of ſervices and of information. Their union, equally ancient as the world, ought alſo to be as durable, while it is as neceſſary as the indiſſoluble union between man and nature.

"If they differ in ſome points, that difference is wholly to the advantage of medicine; for philoſophy is nothing without a previous knowledge of the nature of man; while, on the contrary, medicine is ſtill ſomething, even if it be unacquainted with all the objects relative to which philoſophy is occupied. It is in the ſtudy of phyſical man that we are to ſearch for the principle of our intellectual faculties, the origin of the operations of our underſtanding, and the ſource of all our moral affections. It is in the boſom of medicine that we are to conceive the idea of thoſe active and varied ſprings, of that ſecret and hidden power, of that ſoft and flexible organization, which move, change, command, and modify, our minds as well as our bodies. In ſhort, it is in the knowledge of human nature that we find all the reſources fitted to embrace the immenſe extent of univerſal nature. An Hippocrates was wanting to form a Plato; and the firſt of philoſophers is indebted for a portion of his genius and ſublimity to the greateſt of phyſicians."

Abandoning himſelf, ſoon after this, to all the warmth and ſentiment of a philoſophical mind, as well as to the hope ariſing out of the expected benefits from the perfectibility of medicine, the author proceeds as follows:

"If the knowledge of diſeaſes and their treatment ſhould be perfected; if we are enabled to trace their origin and their cauſes with greater certainty; if we are to be rendered acquainted with all the diſtant cauſes which produce maladies, little doubt can be entertained but we ſhall at length be enabled to deſtroy thoſe which appear at preſent moſt fatal, and be at length enabled to baniſh from the human ſpecies the moſt active cauſes of deſtruction and of death. Is it unreaſonable after this to

ſuppoſe, with a philoſopher whoſe very proſcription did not arreſt the courſe of his uſeful labours, that the future progreſs of medicine will produce a degree of indefinite perfection, which, reſtricting the neceſſity of dying to narrower limits, will, by degrees, enlarge that period when the faculty of living ought naturally to ceaſe."

——— "But, gentlemen (continues he), how far will the grandeur and elevation of my ſubject carry me? To what length am I to be led away by means of the rapid ſucceſſion of my ideas and conjectures? Have I not furniſhed too many motives for the ſecret reproach which you, perhaps, already entertain againſt me, on account of having ſometimes been dragged along by the combinations of an active mind, the movements of a hardy imagination—I had almoſt ſaid, the illuſions of a generous ſoul—to whom his zeal renders all kinds of good at once poſſible and likely. Ah! where is the man of ſenſibility, capable of either ſuffering or communicating ſorrow, who would not diſpute with the grave for the tender objects of his affections and ſolicitudes? What father, brother, ſon, or huſband, that now hears me, but ſometimes hazards the indiſcreet wiſh of withdrawing ſuch as he loves from the ravages of time? And which of us would not include in theſe all the great men of whom our country or the human race can boaſt?"

"Voyages dans l'Intérieur de la Chine et en Tartarie, faits dans les Années 1792, 1793, et 1794; par Lord MACARTNEY, Ambaſſadeur du roi d'Angleterre auprès de l'Empereur de la Chine, rédigés ſur les papiers de Lord Macartney, ſur ceux du Commodore ERASME GOWER, et des autres Perſonnes attachées à l'Ambaſſade; par Sir GEORGES STAUNTON, de la Société Royale de Londres, Secrétaire de l'Ambaſſade d'Angleterre et Miniſtre Plénipotentiaire auprès de l'Empereur de la Chine: traduit de l'Anglais, avec des Notes, par J. CASTERA. Troiſième Edition, revue, corrigée et augmentée d'un précis de l'Hiſtoire de la Chine, par le Traducteur; et du Voyage en Chine et en Tartarie de J. C. HUTTNER, traduit de l'Allemand par le même Traducteur, avec 37 planches et 4 cartes gravées en taille-douce par Tardieu, l'aîné Cinq. Volumes, in 8°."—Travels into the Interior of China and Tartary, during the Years 1792, 1793, and 1794; by Lord MACARTNEY, &c. Edited by Sir GEORGE STAUNTON, F. R. S. &c. The third Edition; to which are added, a Summary of the Hiſtory of China, by the Tranſlators; and alſo of the Voyage to China and Tartary, by J. C. HUTTNER, tranſlated from the German, with 37 Plates, and 4 engraved Charts. 5 vols. 8vo.

We ſhall of courſe, abſtain from all notice of the hiſtory of the embaſſy to China, undertaken at the expence of this country, and publiſhed in its capital; it may not be amiſs, however, to make a brief mention of other parts of theſe volumes.

M. CASTERA, in his introduction, does not pretend to be able "to liſt the thick veil which ſtill covers, and which perhaps will always ſhade, the commencement of the Chineſe Empire." He candidly obſerves, that, like that of all nations, the early hiſtory of China only preſents a fantaſtical mixture of poſſible facts, and extraordinary events; but he is not emboldened by this obſcurity, to ſubſtitute unfounded conjectures in the place of narratives in part fabulous. He, therefore, collects different opinions, and oppoſes them to each other on particular points, ſuch as thoſe tranſmitted by the Miſſionaries, the Brahmins, Sir William Jones, De Guignes, Feret and others, leaving a definitive judgment to ſuch as dare pronounce it.

When the annals of China are contemplated during that period, which M. Caſtera conſiders as hiſtorical, he introduces to the notice of the reader a long ſeries of monarchs, ſeveral of whom not only reflected honour on a throne, but on humanity itſelf, by their numerous virtues. He alſo ſhews, that laws, and cuſtoms no leſs reſpectable than laws in the eyes of this ſingular and extraordinary people, have often preſerved the empire from the terrible conſequences of thoſe great changes, which under the name of revolutions not unfrequently deſolate ſtates. To the violent criſes which produce an alteration in a dynaſty, a profound calm as ſuddenly enſues, while the government of the country preſents the ſame uniform ſpectacle, ſo rare among Europeans, and abſolutely unknown in the other ſtates of Aſia—that of a paternal adminiſtration united with the moſt abſolute deſpotiſm. Even in modern times, this circumſtance alone has been able to preſerve harmony between two nations eſſentially at variance with each other in their cuſtoms, manners, and religion.

By

By means of the labours of the miſſionaries, M. Caſtera has been enabled to continue his narrative until that period, when the Britiſh cabinet determined to impreſs the Emperor of China with a high idea of the power and conſequence of our own monarch, by means of a moſt ſplendid embaſſy. The tranſlator afterwards combats ſeveral of the aſſertions of Sir George Staunton, partly by notes, in which he endeavours to overturn his poſitions, and partly by a recurrence to the works of M. Huttner, who, we believe, accompanied him, in the character of preceptor to his ſon. For example, the one affirms that China is happily exempt from that diſgrace of the ſocial ſtate, but too well known in Europe under the name of mendicity; while the other maintains that he obſerved many beggars among the crowd that often ſurrounded the officers of the embaſſy.

" Eſſai ſur l'Eſprit et l'Influence de la Reformation de Luther, ouvrage qui a remporté le prix ſur cette Queſtion propoſe par l'Inſtitut National: '*Quelle a été l'Influence de la Reformation de Luther ſur la Situation Politique des Etats de l' Europe & ſur le Progrès des Lumieres?*" —An Eſſay on the Spirit and Influence of the Reformation of Luther; a Work which obtained the Prize on the following Queſtion, propoſed by the National Inſtitute: " What has been the Influence of the Reformation by Luther, in reſpect to the Political Situation of the States of Europe, as well as the Progreſs of Knowledge?" By CHARLES VILLERS. 1 vol. 8vo.

The religious reformation produced by the intervention of Luther, during the ſixteenth century, is one of thoſe great events which ſtill continues to exerciſe its influence on human affairs, and which therefore, in the opinion of ſome, cannot be fairly appreciated even at this moment. The epoch to which we allude, is of courſe conſidered by the Catholics, as highly diſaſtrous. The Proteſtant theologians, on the contrary, have contemplated it as the period whence they are to date the reſtoration of the true principles of Chriſtianity, while philoſophers in general look up to it as a grand victory obtained over the moſt degrading ſuperſtition.

The eſſay now before us was crowned by the National Inſtitute, and this alone will occaſion the production of M. Villers, which was originally written in the German language, to be read over all Europe.

A chapter on the eſſence of reformation in general, precedes the particular examination of that by Luther, and he here ſtates ſuch to be *legitimate*, " when a contrariety, an oppoſition, a diſcordance, are at length eſtabliſhed between the ſpirit of religion and its form."

To a maſterly ſketch of the ſtate of affairs, which at once provoked and produced this grand revolution, ſucceeds an account of the principles on which it was founded. The portrait of Luther himſelf is finiſhed with uncommon care; his unſhaken firmneſs; his diſintereſtedneſs; his poverty, and that too at a period when the ſpoils of his enemies enriched the coffers of his friends and partizans; his ſimplicity; his mildneſs; all theſe, he obſerves, " would have rendered him an extraordinary perſonage, even if he had not been placed among the ſmall number of privileged beings deſtined to become the benefactors of mankind."

M. Villers does not deny that there are certain ſpots, which ſhade and obſcure ſo great a character: he remarks, however, that thoſe blemiſhes rather appertain to the age, than the individual. He clears his memory from the imputation, " that he declaimed againſt Rome, and againſt indulgences, merely becauſe the ſale of them was transferred from the Auguſtins, to whom he appertained, to the Dominicans, whom he deteſted." A parallel is alſo drawn between Saxony, the native country of this great reformer, and Italy, in which all the abuſes of the papacy prevailed.

After having traced the moral, political, and religious hiſtory of this wonderful revolution, C. Villers purpoſes the following hypothetical queſtion, incidental to, and immediately connected with, the ſubject of his enquiry: " What would have occurred to Europe, and what in all human probability, would have been the ſtate of affairs, and alſo of opinions, provided the reformation had not taken place, or in other words, provided the Pope had triumphed over Luther?" The concluſion which he deduces is, that Europe would have been re-plunged, during whole ages, in the darkneſs of ſuperſtition, and the degradation of ſlavery.

In the ſecond part, he treats:

1. Of the Church and the Political Situation of the principal States of Europe, conſidered ſeparately and without any connexion with each other.

2. Relative to Europe, conſidered as one great Society, all the Members of which have one common Intereſt.

3. And in Relation to the Progreſs of Knowledge.

The direct effects of the Lutheran re-

are

volution are not difficult to be calculated. The Pope loſt the moiety of his ſpiritual domains, while in thoſe that remained to him, his authority became abridged, and even equivocal.

The Roman clergy, impoveriſhed on one hand by the recent changes, and being placed in oppoſition, on the other, to the Proteſtant miniſters, who were auſtere, indigent, and ſtill more ſimple in themſelves than in their doctrine, became intereſted to lead an edifying, and exemplary life, ſo that in this point of view Luther became the reformer even of Rome herſelf.

But the temporal abaſement of the Catholic clergy was only produced ſlowly, and by degrees. From the peace of Augſburg, to that of Weſtphalia, ſpiritual and political affairs were ſo interwoven, that thoſe princes who ſtill remained in the Roman communion, generally choſe their miniſters from among the members of the clergy; but after the year 1648, a mercantile and financial ſpirit ſucceeded, and produced an entire change.

The creation of the order of Jeſuits forms a new epoch in the annals of the Popedom. The reforms which took place in the Catholic ſtates are conſidered as another eventful period, proceeding out of the Lutheran revolution; and the battle of Lutzen, in which Guſtavus Adolphus and the Proteſtants triumphed, is contemplated as a moſt inauſpicious event to thoſe who denominate themſelves the ſucceſſors of St. Peter.

"Figures d'Homère, d'après l'Antique, par H. GUILL. TISCHBEIN, Directeur de l'Académie Royale de Peinture et de Sculpture de Naples, &c.; avec les Explications de GR. G. HEYNE, Profeſſeur de Poéſie et d'Eloquence à l'Univerſité de Gottingue, et Membre de Pluſieurs Sociétés Savantes—The Figures of Homer, after the ancient Models, by H. WILLIAM TISCHBEIN, Director of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture at Naples, &c.; with the Explanations of GR. G. HEYNE, Profeſſor of Poetry and Eloquence in the Univerſity of Gottingen, &c.

Of this work, alike grateful to the ſkilful artiſt, the accurate critic, and the enlightened ſcholar, four numbers only have, as yet, appeared. Nor will it be accounted leſs valuable, when it is recollected, that ſuch men as Heyne and Tiſchbein here join in burning incenſe on the altar of the prince of poets. A reſidence of twenty years in Italy has enabled the former to contemplate and to collect a number of the choiceſt monuments of ancient art, which have either a direct or remote connection with the events of the Iliad and the Odyſſey, but which have either been copied in a faulty, or interpreted in an incorrect manner. In conſequence of this, an obſcure point has been frequently cleared up, or an obſolete cuſtom readily explained, merely by the inſpection of the works left by contemporary artiſts.

No. I. contains—1. A head of Homer, after the Farneſian buſt, deſigned by Tiſchbein, and engraved by Morghen. 2. Homer inſtructed by the Muſes, after a Cameo, appertaining to the late Sir William Hamilton. 3. The apotheoſis of Homer, after a ſilver cup wrought in relief, belonging to the Herculaneum Muſeum. 4. Helen conducted to the galley of Paris, (the cauſe of the Trojan War) after an Etruſcan ſarcophagus from the Gallery of Florence. 5. The heads of the ſeven principal heroes of the Iliad, from ſeven antique buſts. And 6. The body of Antilochus, placed on a car by Neſtor.

No. II.—1. The head of Ulyſſes, full ſize, after one of the fineſt marble buſts in exiſtence, deſigned by Tiſchbein, and engraved by Morghen. 2. Ulyſſes in the Iſland of Calypſo, after a Cameo. 3. Ulyſſes with Autolychus, copied from a painted vaſe. 4. Ulyſſes wounded in the leg while hunting the wild boar. 5. Ulyſſes recognized by Euryclea, in conſequence of a ſcar, after an engraved gem. And 6. Ulyſſes and the Syrens, imitated from an Etruſcan ſarcophagus.

No. III.—1. A head of Diomede, after a buſt from the Clementine Muſeum. 2. Dolon ſurpriſed by Diomede and Ulyſſes, after an engraved coraline. 3. Diomede in the attitude of cutting off the head of Dolon, engraved after a coraline. 4. Diomede conſulting with Ulyſſes after this event, from the print of a gem, figured in the ancient paſtes of the Abbé Dolce. 5. Diomede and Ulyſſes, ſecretly introducing themſelves into an incloſure, from the ſame collection. And 6. A warrior conducting a pair of horſes.

No. IV.—1. Head of Polyphemus, after a marble buſt of the natural ſize, in the late Muſeum of the King of Sardinia, at Turin. 2. Ulyſſes demanding hoſpitality from Polyphemus, after an engraved ſtone in the collection of the Abbé Dolce. 3. Ulyſſes ſupplicating, from an engraved ſtone in the ſame collection. 4. Ulyſſes preſenting the cup to Polyphemus, from a very fine cornelian, in the collection of the late Sir William Hamilton. 5. Polyphemus about to devour one of the companions

panions of Ulyſſes. And 6. Scylla, copied from a moſt admirable gem, in the poſſeſſion of the Prince Conſtabile Colonna.

It is expected in France, that this commentary on Homer, not leſs uſeful to the learned, than to critics, will be either accompanied or followed by a concordance, philoſophical and pictorial, and that Mr. Villers, one of the beſt antiquarians of the age, will ſuperintend this portion of a work at once laborious, elegant, and uſeful.

We have been particularly careful to deſcribe the plates, in the order publiſhed, as they cannot fail to excite a lively intereſt, in a country like England, where Greek, and conſequently Homer, is more generally cultivated and underſtood, than in the territories of the French Republic.

" Diſſertation ſur le Prejugé qui attribue aux Egyptiens l'Honneur de la Découverte des Sciences et des Arts, lue à la Séance publique de l'Académie de Caen, du 15 Germinal, An X.; par C. CAILLY, Membre de l'Académie, Vice-preſident du Tribunal d'Appel, &c."—A Diſſertation on the Prejudice which attributes to the Egyptians the Honour of the Diſcovery of the Sciences and Arts, read at the public Seſſion of the Academy of Caen, &c. By C. CAILLY, a Member of the Academy, and Vice-preſident of the Tribunal of Appeal, &c.

The queſtion here agitated, is far from being novel, as it has been long ſince proved, or at leaſt *ſuppoſed*, that the arts and ſciences were received by us from Aſia; yet the ſubject appears to be treated with conſiderable talent. The author begins by examining how far the opinion is well founded, that Egypt was the cradle of whatever adorns life, or renders it agreeable. To ſuppoſe this, it is neceſſary to believe that the Egyptians conſtituted the firſt nation, united in one body, which attained any conſiderable degree of civilization. Learned men, however, ſeem to concur in the opinion, that Aſia, the moſt ancient portion of the world, was alſo the firſt inhabited, and that it is in Aſia that we are to ſeek for the ſources of ancient diſcoveries and modern knowledge. La Cepede, in his Diſcourſe on the Hiſtory of Agriculture, expreſſes himſelf in the following manner: —" We behold among the Mongul race, and chiefly among ſuch as inhabit China, and the banks of the Ganges, induſtry and manufactures brought to the utmoſt poſſible perfection; commerce eſtabliſhed and flouriſhing; architectural monuments that beſpeak the remoteſt ages of antiquity; manuſcript, as well as printed writings; the dramatic art; the ſciences which ſpring from the obſervation of external objects, and thoſe which proceed from the operations of the underſtanding, while mathematics are cultivated with equal care and ſucceſs; in ſhort, a civil code, which in point of extent, arrangement, foreſight, and clearneſs, may be compared to that of Juſtinian."

The African race, on the contrary, has only furniſhed a ſmall number of general traits, which characterize its ignorance, its barbariſm, and its miſery.

It cannot be denied, however, that the Egyptians can boaſt of a high degree of antiquity, and might have attained the greateſt poſſible degree of perfection, had it not been for the intolerant nature of a deſpotic government. A theocracy that triumphed even over their kings, and which in a people diſgraced by ſlavery ſtifled every ſpark of genius.

After having with equal taſte and erudition collected a number of proofs, all tending to demonſtrate that the Egyptians were neither the moſt ancient people, nor the firſt inſtructed, M. Cailly examines the early acquiſitions of the nation, in reſpect to the ſciences, and undertakes to prove that, having neither invented nor perfected any thing, they could not pretend to tranſmit to others the treaſures which they themſelves did not poſſeſs.

He commences with the written alphabet, and obſerves that they firſt employed hieroglyphics, which were in ſome reſpects the corporeal images of thought; but he denies that they were the firſt who made uſe of them. In truth, theſe clumſy repreſentations of objects, are to be met with in oppoſite quarters of the world; in China, Mexico, &c. It is the firſt eſſay of man in the art of painting thoughts, and if we are to believe Fourmont and other learned men, they are indebted for it to the Ethiopians. As to the alphabetical letters, Diodorus of Sicily has indeed formally aſſerted that they were invented by the inhabitants of Egypt; but others attribute the diſcovery to the Phœnicians:

" Phœnices primi, famæ ſi creditur, auſi
" Manſuram rudibus vocem ſignare figuris."

It is, however, beginning to be the received opinion on the continent, that mankind are indebted for this important invention to Northern nations. Charles Pougens,

Pougens, in his "Antiquities du Nord," after conſulting and comparing a variety of authors, has maintained that the Scythian characters and language have engendered all the characters and languages of different nations, and Bailly in his "Eſſay on Fables," is of the ſame opinion.

According to Cailly, who ſupports his own conjectures by the authorities of Goguet and Volney, Egypt, on account of the nature of its climate, is but little calculated for aſtronomical purpoſes. That country, properly ſpeaking, poſſeſſes but two ſeaſons, the ſummer and autumn; the aſtronomical ſyſtem therefore, attributed to this nation, will not accord with the order of the ſeaſons and the labours of agriculture in this region. In reſpect, to architecture he remarks with the author of the "Origin of Laws," that they never diſcovered the art of conſtructing either arches, or vaults, while the Northern nations have exhibited great proficiency in reſpect to this branch of knowledge. It is allowed, however, that they have left ſome admirable remains of ſkill and taſte, although it is at the ſame time maintained, that they borrowed rather than invented, whatever was admirable.

"Le Roi et le Confident, Nouvelle Hiſtorique."—The King and his Favourite, an Hiſtorical Novel, 18mo.

Elfrida, only daughter of Ordgar, Earl of Devonſhire, was conſidered as the moſt beautiful female in England. Edgar, the reigning Monarch, hearing of her charms, expreſſed a deſire to make her his Queen, but being well aware of the folly of an inconſiderate choice, he inſtructed his favourite, Ethelwold, to repair to the caſtle of her father, where ſhe was brought up at a diſtance from the Court, and examine if her beauty was ſo exquiſite as had been repreſented. If renown had not exaggerated it, he was at the ſame time inſtructed, to demand her hand in marriage.

Ethelwold immediately ſet out upon his journey, was ſmitten with the charms of the young lady, and courted her for himſelf, at the ſame time carefully concealing the orders and the wiſhes of his Sovereign. On his return he depicted her as far inferior in point of perſon to her reputation, and the King thought no more of the enchanting and ſecluded virgin.

Some time after, Ethelwold himſelf mentioned the daughter of the Earl of Devonſhire, and repreſented that the eſtates of ſo rich an heireſs, although they could not hold out any temptation to a Monarch, would conſtitute a precious acquiſition for a ſubject, deſtitute of the gifts of fortune. He concluded by requeſting the King to permit him to aſpire to her hand, and this being readily granted, he returned to Elfrida, and celebrated his nuptials.

But notwithſtanding the ſcrupulous precaution adopted upon this occaſion, he was not long able to conceal his perfidy; for the King having been informed of his conduct, took an opportunity to hunt in Harewood Foreſt, and being then in the neighbourhood of her caſtle, inſiſted on ſeeing Elfrida. Ethelwold endeavoured in vain to put off the honour of the viſit, and with ſome difficulty was permitted even to return home, on purpoſe to prepare for the reception of the Monarch. No ſooner had he arrived in her preſence, than he conjured his lady to conceal her beauty, which ſhe ſolemnly promiſed, but, inſtead of this, appeared ornamented in ſuch a manner as to exhibit all the charms which ſhe had derived from nature, to the greateſt advantage. The aſſaſſination of the huſband, and the elevation of this beautiful, but treacherous woman, concludes a work, the outline of which is familiar to all thoſe acquainted with the earlier portion of the Engliſh hiſtory.

"La Mythologie comparée avec l'Hiſtoire, Ouvrage deſtiné à l'Education de la Jeuneſſe; par M. l'Abbé de TRESSAN; adopté pour les Lycées et Ecoles de France, par MM. les Commiſſaires du Gouvernement; nouvelle Edition, revue et augmentée par l'Auteur, qui y a ajouté des Recherches ſur l'ancienne Religion des Habitans du Nord; orné de 18 Planches en taille-douce, dans le genre antique, repréſentant 75 Sujets."—Mythology compared with Hiſtory, a Work deſtined for the Inſtruction of Youth; by the Abbé de TRESSAN; adopted by the Lyceums and Central Schools of France, and by the Commiſſaries of Government; a new Edition, augmented and corrected, &c. &c. with 75 Copper plates.

The education of youth has of late years been greatly attended to, both in France and England, in each of which countries innumerable books have been publiſhed for their amuſement and inſtruction. In the preſent work, which conſiſts of two volumes, 12mo. the author does ample juſtice to ſuch of his predeceſſors as have treated on the ſame ſubject, and it muſt be allowed, that the form here adopted

adopted is far more ſatisfactory than that of a Dictionary, the details of which muſt be allowed to be both dry and unintereſting. The ſecond volume is entirely dedicated to an enquiry concerning the ancient Druids, the original religion of the Britons, and the mythology of the Scandinavians. The plates are far inferior to the work.

"Obſervations ſur l'Opinions de quelques Helléniſtes, touchant le Grec Moderne."—Obſervations on the Opinions of ſome Helleniſtes, relative to the Modern Greek. By P. CODRIKA, an Athenian. Paris, 12th Year, 8vo. Pamph.

M. Bonamy, a Member of the Academy of Inſcriptions and *Belles Lettres*, lately read a diſſertation, in which he aſſerted, "that not only the French language had been introduced at Conſtantinople, and among the provinces of European Greece, where the Franks were for a long time predominant, but that ſeveral familiar expreſſions were to be met with in the vulgar Greek tongue, whence we may deduce that this ſpecies of Greek had been originally formed on the Italian and French model." M. Codrika, who appears to have inherited, from the place that gave him birth, that patriotiſm for which his countrymen were ſo remarkable, boldly denies this aſſertion, and refers to a comparative eſtimate for that purpoſe. He terminates his labours with recommending the ſtudy of a language, too much deſpiſed, to men of letters.

"The genius," ſays he, "of a nation once ſo famous, lulled to ſleep, but not degenerated, only ſtands in need of encouragement once more to excel in arts and learning; its efforts, therefore, ought to be aided, in order to recall the Muſes to the ſpot which gave them birth."

His adverſaries, however, maintain that Homer long ago pointed out the true cauſe of the degeneracy of the people to whom he alludes, and triumphantly quote the following couplet from Boileau:—

"Le même inſtant qui met un homme libre aux fers,
"Lui ravit la moitié de ſa vertu première."

"Dictionnaire Univerſel, Géographique, Statiſtique, Hiſtorique et Politique de la France, contenant ſa Population, ſa Mineralogie, ſon Hydrographie, ſon Commerce, ſes Produits Naturels et Induſtriels; une Généalogie de tous ceux qui l'ont gouvernée, depuis plus de Quatre Cents Ans avant Jeſus Chriſt juſqu'à ce Jour, avec les principaux Evènemens qui ſe ſont paſſées ſous les différens Regnes et Gouvernemens; les Coutumes, les anciennes et nouvelle Inſtitutions, Civiles, Militaires, et Eccléſiaſtiques; l'Origine et la Valeur de toutes les Monnaies de France, et des Pays Conquis et Réunis; les anciennes et nouvelles Meſures; les anciens et les nouveaux Poids; Cent Cinquante Tableaux comparatifs de la France Monarchique avec la France Actuelle; tous les Hommes illuſtres, célèbres, ou fameux, depuis pluſieurs ſiècles juſqu'à ce Jour, avec une Notice de tous les Ouvrages que ceux d'entr'eux ont publiés; les Siéges, les Batailles, le Lieu où elles ſe ſont données, le nom des Généraux qui y ont commandé; l'Hiſtoire de tous les pays Conquis et Réunis à la France; la Conſtitution Françaiſe, le Sénatus Conſulte organique de la Conſtitution, le Sénatus Conſulte qui nomme Napoléon Bonaparte Empereur des Français; toutes les Inſtitutions ſous ce dernier Gouvernement; les Traités de Paix conclus juſqu'à ce Jour, avec toutes les Puiſſances Etrangères; un Dictionnaire des Colonies; une Carte générale, &c. &c. Par une Société d'Hommes de Lettres. Cinq Vols. in 4to. à trois Colonnes, Caracteres Petit-romain et Petit-texte, chaque Volume de 800 Pages, broché en Carton; Prix 15 fr. Papier Grand-raiſin fin d'Auvergne, 25 fr. Pap. Grand-raiſin Vélin, 48 fr."—Univerſal, Geographical, Statiſtical, Hiſtorical and Political Dictionary of France, &c.

The title-page ſufficiently announces the nature and extent of this Dictionary, which was firſt announced no leſs than twelve years ſince. The editor aſſures us, that this delay has ariſen out of the immenſity of the details neceſſary for the perfection of the work, as well as the difficulty of collecting and obtaining them. In the mean time "he has kept up an uninterrupted correſpondence with the adminiſtrative bodies, as well as the moſt celebrated geographers, *ſavans*, merchants, &c." He adds, "That all the various governments that have ſucceeded each other ſince 1789, appreciating the intent and utility of his dictionary, have opened to him their archives and records, in order that he might extract whatſoever appeared neceſſary for perfecting his plan."

He boaſts, alſo, that ſeveral geographers have been occupied no leſs than eight years in correcting the charts of Caſſini, Ferrari, &c. The form, or order of the ſubjects, is alphabetical. Paris, Bourdeaux, Lyons, &c. are to be found according to their reſpective letters; under the head of *Conſtitution*, is a ſuccinct account of all the former Conſtitutions of France, as well as the one now predominant; while, under the title *Clergy*, is

to be found an account of the Concordat, &c.

A ſpecimen of this work will be found in the following brief account of *la Drome*:—

"This comprehends a conſiderable portion of the *ci devant* Dauphiné, and takes its name from its principal river, which has both its ſource and its mouth there. The chief rivers in this department are—

"1. The Drome, which flows from the S. E. quarter, where it ruſhes down from the Alps, near Valdrome; it then winds towards the N. paſſes Dil, turns to the W. waters Pontaix, Saillans, Aouſte, Creſt, Allex, Loriol, and finally joins the Rhone.

"And 2, The Iſere, which has been already treated of in the department of the ſame name.

"The principal towns are, &c.

"The ſuperficies amounts to about 1,324,327 ſquare acres, or 675,915 *hect.* The population conſiſts of 231,188 ſouls. It is compoſed of 364 communes, divided into four *arrondiſſemens*, or circles.

"This department is ſituate in the Archbiſhopric of Valence, and appertains to the 7th military diviſion, the *Commandant* of which reſides at Grenoble, in the department of Iſere. It is alſo within the operation of the Tribunal of Appeal, ſitting in the ſame city, &c."

"Le Guide, &c."—The Guide to Hiſtory, for the Uſe of Youth, and ſuch Perſons as wiſh to Read with Profit, or Write with Succeſs: an Elementary Collection, containing the ſhorteſt and beſt treatiſes on the ſtudy and utility of hiſtory, chronology, the duties and qualities of an hiſtorian, and the merits of the principal hiſtoriographers, &c. began by M. D. ADVOCAT, author of the Hiſtory of Shipwrecks; continued and publiſhed by J. F. NEE DE LA ROCHELLE, formerly a bookſeller in Paris, 3 vol. 8vo."

The Preſident Henault, is the only French hiſtorian who has treated of the affairs of his native country, as a philoſopher and a ſtateſman—at leaſt every time that he thought he was able to do ſo, without injuring his own immediate intereſt. An aſtoniſhing number of imitators, moſt of them very bad ones, naturally aroſe, and have followed the track, without equalling the career of this celebrated original.

The firſt volume of the preſent work, contains many intereſting tracts by the following authors: M. Court de Gebelin, Anſelme Treſſol, Le Vaſſor, Perrot d'Ablancourt, Voltaire, Paliſſot, St. Real, Mably, Henault, Father Griffet, &c. In the ſecond appears ſeveral fragments of Buy de Mornas, Langlet Dufreſnoy, Beraudier de Butaut, &c. and at the end is to be found a ſketch of modern univerſal hiſtory, from the reign of Louis XVI. until the peace of Amiens in 1802; and the advancement of Bonaparte to the Conſulſhip for life.

The third, which is not the leaſt important volume, contains a notice of the principal hiſtorians, who have written in the Greek and Latin languages, before the ſeventh century, by La Mothe Levayer; as well as critical opinions on ſeveral ancient and modern hiſtorians by Mably; reflections on French hiſtorians by M. d'Argenſon, extracts of the Preſident Henault's Memoir on chronological Abridgements, and a choſen collection of the beſt books on hiſtory, geography, chronology, politics, and public law, either written in French, or tranſlated into that language, by J. F. Née, of Rochelle.

The laſt part is by the editor, and although many omiſſions may be diſcovered, yet it proves him well acquainted with books of a particular deſcription, and capable of conducting a compilation of this kind.

DRAMA.

"Les Queſtionneurs, Drame en un Acte."—The Examiners, a Drama, in one Act.

The ſame ſubject, has furniſhed Voltaire with the character of the *interrogative* Bailli, in his Huron. Some gaiety and ſpirit are exhibited in the dialogue, but it is impoſſible to obtain great ſucceſs with ſuch ſcanty materials. The appearance of the author was however demanded by the audience, at the *Theatre Louvois*, and his name proves to be Latreille.

"Vincent de Paul, Drame en trois Actes, et en Vers."—Vincent de Paul, a Drama, in three Acts, and in Verſe.

Vincent de Paul, ſo much celebrated on account of the panegyric of the Abbé Mauri, is one of thoſe benefactors of the human race, whoſe virtues and morals will bear the ſtricteſt examination. The author of this little drama appears to poſſeſs the merit of not only being penetrated with a laudable enthuſiaſm for his hero, but alſo of writing in verſe with an extraordinary degree of taſte and purity.

The deſcription of an unfortunate mother, obliged to conceal the fruit of her love in an hoſpital founded by Vincent de Paul, and devoting herſelf at the ſame time to the ſervice of the foundation, merely

merely for the purpoſe of ſerving and attending on her own offspring, is a happy and alſo an intereſting dramatic conception. M. Dumolard has contraſted this affectionate female with a great lord, who proves to be intolerant from motives of perſonal intereſt, and who pleads the cauſe of fanaticiſm againſt a prieſt, at once indulgent, reſpectable, and worthy of the religion which he profeſſes.

"Jacques Dumont, ou il ne faut abandonner ſon Champ."—Jacques Dumont, or one ought not to abandon his native Place.

Jacques Dumont is a good ſort of peaſant, who, having gone to Paris in ſearch of the favours of fortune, finds her to ſmile propitiouſly upon him in that capital; but he, from time to time, receives a little correction on the part of his wife, who, in imitation of the luxury of the gay citizens of the French metropolis, contrives to ſpend faſter than he can acquire. Two ſucceſſive bankruptcies, which involve the family in great difficulties, oblige them to return to their native village; and the daughter who had left it with regret, becauſe her heart was engaged to a young farmer, there finds her faithful lover, on whoſe account ſhe had refuſed a richer ſuitor. This is written in imitation of Jeannot and Colin; the author is the younger Segur.

"Repriſe des trois Jumeaux Venetiens."—The Return of the three Venetian Twins.

The humour of this piece, like that of the *Menechemes*, turns wholly on the reſemblance of three brothers, and the laughable miſtakes produced by this circumſtance. The illuſion, however, is, on this occaſion, rendered more complete, by allowing time for one perſon to act the parts of the three different characters.

"Parodie d'Agamemnon."—A Parody of Agamemnon.

The author of this parody of a tragedy which has long preſerved its original eſtimation with the public, on the French ſtage, adduces a multitude of examples by way of apology for his conduct, and obſerves,

"Les burleſques propos de la modeſte Agnès
N'ont pas ſéché les pleurs que fit repandre Ines."

The following concluding lines are compoſed in the ſame ſpirit:—

"Nous voudrions, et pour raiſon,
Voir vivre notre parodie;
Mais de tuer Agamemnon
Nous n'avons pas la folle envie.
Le vaudeville eſt né mordant,
Et dans les couplets qu'il fredonne,
Il pince, il pique, et cependant
Il ne veut la mort de perſonne."

"Le Poëte Satirique."—The Satirical Poet.

This is a favourite *vaudeville*, by C. Desprez, in which Julien, Mademoiſelle Deliſle, and Mademoiſelle Delmares, have all diſtinguiſhed themſelves. The following lines, which were ſung by the *Satirical Poet* himſelf, received the warmeſt plaudits:—

Air:—"De la Contredanſe de la Roſière."

"Oh! rien ne m'échappe,
Hardiment je frappe,
J'attaque et je drappe
Vices et travers.
Le ſot hypocrite
Dont l'aſpect m'irrite,
Comme il le mérite
Eſt traité dans mes vers.
Je l'ai punie
Cette mainie
Qui du génie
Briſe les élans,
Et l'inſolence
De l'opulence
Dans ſa balance
Peſant les talens.
Vertu qui calcule,
Fripon qui ſpécule,
Beauté qui circule,
Verront leurs portraits.
Fourbe protégée,
Morale outragée,
Faillite arrangée,
Sont en butte à mes traits.
Je t'ai pincée
Muſe glacée,
Qui du Lycée
Dictes les travaux,
Et les bluettes
De tes poëtes
Dont les fleurettes
Sont de froids pavots.
La littérature,
Hors de la nature,
Marche à l'aventure;
Tout eſt confondu.
La proſe eſt lyrique,
Le tragique épique,
Le comique étique,
Ah! mon ſiécle eſt perdu!"

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

"Nouvelle Bibliothèque des Romans."—The New Library of Romances.

Madame de Genlis, a laborious and indefatigable author, has here given another volume to the public, which is perhaps the ſixtieth compoſed by her; a fact that will appear ſurpriſing even to thoſe who have dedicated the whole of their lives to literature in England.

The firſt ſtory is termed *L'Epouſe impertinente par air*, which is a charming little novel, with an unexceptionable moral. Here follows a ſketch of the ſubject. A young French woman of quality, poſſeſſed of a charming figure, great delicacy, and good ſenſe, to which was added a heart at once pure and replete with ſenſibility, happened, like many others, to loſe her parents, her fortune, and her liberty, during the early period of the Revolution. A plebeian, like herſelf young and amiable, who is here deſignated by the name of Merville, intereſts himſelf in her behalf. He happens to poſſeſs credit ſufficient to liberate her from confinement, after which he ſecures an honourable aſylum for her, at the houſe of Madame Miller, one of his own relations. Generous, and full of ſenſibility, he ſoon becomes greatly attached to this unfortunate lady, to whom he at length makes an offer of his hand, which is accepted by the fair Emilia. A few days after, Matilda, her ſiſter, is married to Dumond, the ſon of Madame Miller, a man the direct contraſt to Merville in reſpect to all the qualities of the head and heart.

In the mean time, the emigrants, in conſequence of a beneficent decree, are permitted to re-enter their native country; and the neceſſity of rendering themſelves agreeable to all the world, at firſt makes them affable and engaging; but at length their ancient pride and haughtineſs return: admitted into familiarity with Emilia, they endeavour to make her bluſh for the match ſhe had made, the *new* family ſhe had connected herſelf with, and even for her huſband. After a decent reſiſtance, ſhe at length yields to the dictates of ſhame and pride. She now begins to conſider herſelf as ſuperior to Merville, whom ſhe treats with very little ceremony, and even with a coolneſs bordering on contempt. Matilda purſues an oppoſite conduct. Inſtead of blazoning forth, ſhe conceals, the defects of her huſband, and endeavours to diſplay, in the moſt attractive point of view, the few good qualities he poſſeſſes: in ſhort, ſhe makes him paſs for a man of merit, and obtains a place for him; while Merville, half ruined by the diſſipation of Emilia, and thought meanly of in conſequence of her marked diſdain, finds himſelf unable to procure an employment which he had long ſolicited.

Darnal, the uncle of Emilia, and greatly attached to his niece, now interferes, and, deeming her unhappy and ill-treated, hints at a divorce. On this, Merville, thinking that his wife had not only conſented, but authorized, ſuch a propoſition, immediately makes over one-half of his fortune to his wife, and ſails for the iſland of St. Domingo, where, in quality of a volunteer, he was to fight againſt the revolted Negroes.

No ſooner had Emilia received an intimation of his intentions, by means of a letter tranſmitted from the ſea-port at which he had embarked, than her eyes are completely opened, and ſhe moſt heartily reprobrates her falſe friends, as well as the conduct ſhe herſelf had lately purſued in compliance with their advice.—She accordingly ſets out in purſuit of her unhappy huſband, and, on her arrival in the Weſt Indies, finds him confined to his bed by a moſt dangerous malady.—After affording him the moſt unequivocal teſtimonies of her ſincere repentance, ſhe becomes his nurſe and his comforter, and they return to France, in order to rejoin the intereſting Matilda, and the good and amiable Madame Miller.

This ſtory is followed by a dialogue between two men of letters; one of them, Theophile, is devout; the other, Ariſte, is a philoſopher; and it is evident that Madame Genlis leans towards the former.

The next tale or novel is intitled, *Le Philoſophe pris au Mot; ou, le Mari Corrupteur*" (The Philoſopher taken at his Word; or, the Huſband a Corrupter.

The principal perſonage here is a marquis, an enthuſiaſtic diſciple of the modern philoſophers, who eſpouſes a young lady, mild, pious, gentle, and replete with ſenſibility. It becomes the buſineſs of his life to inſtruct his wife in the new philoſophy, and he accordingly amuſes himſelf with reciting the moſt condemnable paſſages of Helvetius and Diderot, together with ſome others, relating to the reſpect due to parents, conjugal fidelity, friendſhip, goodneſs, &c. &c. until he at length ſucceeds in deſtroying in her the germ of all the virtues, as well as in inculcating their oppoſite vices.

In conſequence of this, ſhe neglects a grandmother who had brought her up, becauſe ſhe is taught to believe that ſhe is not in the leaſt indebted to her; ſhe alſo neglects the poor, whom ſhe had formerly cheriſhed, as ſhe imagines beneficence a weakneſs, when it does not tend to public utility. She, at the ſame time, encourages ruinous expences, becauſe it is the duty of a good citizen to encourage luxury and manufactures: in ſhort, ſhe becomes unfaithful to her own huſband, "becauſe ſhe is miſled by an irreſiſtible paſſion," and ſhe

ſhe even confides the ſecret to him, as "love is uncontroulable, and falſehood is the only thing that can degrade a female."

In the mean time, the poor marquis, affrighted at the progreſs of his ſcholar, in vain attempts to reproach her with her conduct; for ſhe retorts upon, and accuſes him of having inſtilled thoſe very principles which he now pretends to condemn, thus overcoming the mortified huſband with his own arms. Her extravagance, at laſt, knows no bounds whatſoever, for ſhe precipitates herſelf into every faſhionable folly and exceſs. When the Revolution takes place, this furniſhes her with the means of a ſtill more diſorderly conduct. She obtains a divorce from the marquis, on purpoſe to eſpouſe a perſon who in a very ſhort time obtains a divorce from her; and the concluding ſcene is what might have been expected—ſhe dies on a miſerable truckle-bed in a garret, deſtitute alike of either ſuccour or conſolation.

The third compoſition conſiſts of a novel intitled *La Femme Philoſophe* (the Female Philoſopher). Madame de Stael is here introduced as the heroine, and her romance of Delphine is frequently quoted. Madame Genlis, on this occaſion, purſues Madame de Stael with no common degree of animoſity, as a woman who attacks a woman, a writer who criticiſes a writer, and a devotee who anathematiſes a philoſopher.

The whole of this part preſents a tiſſue of either fooliſh or criminal actions, which are all exhibited as the reſult of the principles contained in the work alluded to above. Gertrude, the chief perſonage in the novel, at length has recourſe to opium, but even here ſhe is diſappointed, as ſhe only ſwallows enough to ſtupify without killing her.

"Alfred and Liſka; ou, le Huſſard Parvenu," &c.—Alfred and Liſka; or, the Fortunate Huſſar; an Hiſtorical Romance of the 17th Century; by J. H. F. LAMERTELLIERE, a Member of ſeveral Literary Societies.

The following is a brief ſketch of the ſubject, or plot, on which this novel is founded. Alfred, the hero, is the natural ſon of Ulric, King of Nordia, by the ſiſter of a gallant warrior called Gaſpard du Nord, who is the Turenne, or rather the Catinat, of his native country. To him alone is entruſted the ſecret of the birth of this natural child; to him alone is he confided; by him is he brought up in his caſtle, and conſidered as his ſon. At the age of ſixteen, having already ſignalized himſelf by his excellence in all the military exerciſes, he is deemed worthy of being preſented at court, and even of being appointed, as ſon of the firſt general of the empire, to ſome important military office. He is well received by the king, who really believes him to be the heir of his old and illuſtrious friend. Matilda, the niece of Ulric, a widow, at that period in mourning for her huſband, alſo takes notice of him, and he is nominated captain of her guard; ſo that he enjoys the moſt favourable opportunity of conſoling her for her loſs.

In the mean time, the young and beautiful Liſka arrives at court. She happened to be an orphan, left under the guardianſhip of the King of Nordia, to whom ſhe flies for protection, as ſhe was on the eve of being deprived of her dominions, which conſiſted of a neighbouring principality. Ulric, who had conceived the idea of uniting her territories with his own, imagines this to be a favourable opportunity for carrying his deſigns into execution. He accordingly plans a marriage between the heireſs and Edgar his only ſon, and becomes of courſe jealous to protect the poſſeſſions of his intended daughter-in-law againſt every invader.—But love ſoon overturns the projects of policy and ambition!

The heir-apparent to the throne, living in the habits of the ſtricteſt intimacy with Alfred, opens his heart to the youthful warrior, and fully details all its ſecrets. He informs him, that he has already entered into the tyes of hymen, and bound himſelf indiſſolubly with another lady; nay, he does more, he heſitates not to confide his fair Seraphina to the care of his friend in order to conceal her from the world!

Alfred, on the other hand, has already become a ſlave to the charms of Liſka, and the diſtance in point of rank, inſtead of appalling, only ſerves to add freſh power to thoſe ſentiments which captivate him, and in which Liſka herſelf in a ſhort time participates.

So much for the fable, which muſt be allowed to preſent a rich field for plot and embelliſhment. Here appear two lovers, who ſeem deſtined to remain for ever ſeparate in conſequence of inſurmountable obſtacles; the heir of a throne diſgraced, impriſoned, and diſinherited, on account of his diſobedience, &c. by order of his own father; the hero of the piece offered to be elevated to the higheſt command in the ſtate, and placed, at the death of the king, with his conſort, to whom he is allowed

lowed to be united, on the vacant throne: theſe are intereſting ſituations, capable of exciting compaſſion, wonder, reſpect, and admiration; nor has M. Lamertellier failed to turn them to advantage. On the other hand, it may be fairly objected, that the title of an hiſtorical romance is but ill applied to a performance of this kind. The names, indeed, of Ulric, Alfred, and Edgar, are well known in the annals of ſome of the northern nations; but theſe annals never mention the kingdom of Nordia, which the author ſuppoſes to conſtitute part of ancient Germany; ſo it is but fair to ſuppoſe, that the deeds of the principal perſonages introduced, like the country which is the theatre of their exploits, are purely the work of the author's own imagination.

Some of his own contemporaries, alſo, while they allow the general excellence of the language, ſtrongly object to many of the expreſſions contained in the moſt intereſting paſſages, on the ſcore of purity.—One of the critics expreſſes himſelf in the following manner: "Let us leave to hiſtory the melancholy privilege of preſenting for our regret, as well as our inſtruction, the fatal movements of human ambition and folly; but let us reſerve for our romances the right and the advantage of deſcribing thoſe ſcenes which commonly occur, and which the intereſt we feel in our own happineſs leads us either to avoid or ſearch after."

POETRY.

"La Caroléide."—Charlemagne; or, the Caroleide; an Epic Poem, in Twelve Cantos, by M. THEVENEAU.

The ſudden riſe of Bonaparte, firſt to the Conſulſhip, and then to the Imperial dignity, has afforded ample opportunity for the flattery of the French poets. No ſooner was it known that he affected the character of Charlemagne, than this hero appeared on the ſtage, and was introduced in hiſtories and romances without number. On the preſent occaſion M. Theveneau has dreſſed him up as an epic poem of twelve cantos, which has been ſubjected to the fiery ordeal of criticiſm on the part of his countrymen, few of whom allow the author any merit as a poet; while others aſſert, that he is even unacquainted with the delicacies of the French language. We ſhall preſent our readers with two favourable ſpecimens: the one contains a paſſage from a ſpeech of the Conqueror, while the other gives a deſcription of Vitikind;

"L'Eternel de la France en pitié vit les larmes;
Il dit à la Victoire: Accompagnez ſes armes!
Il dit à la Terreur, à la Fuite, au Trépas:
Dans les rangs ennemis précipitez vos pas!
Il dit aux Aquilons: Bouleverſez les ondes!
Il dit aux Mers: Ouvres vos entrailles profondes!
Et, docile à ſa voix, l'Océan dans ſes eaux
Des Danois et des Grecs engloutitit les vaiſſeaux.
Les Lombards fugitifs, et tremblant pour leur vie,
Ont mis entr'eux et nous les remparts de Pavie.
Les Huns épouvantés enrichiſſent nos mains
Des tréſors que leurs rois ont ravis aux Romains:
Sous l'effort de mon bras, Iſſem chancelle et tombe,
Et renverſé du trône, il roule dans la tombe."

".....Dans Vitikind l'adverſité fait naître
Des vertus que jamais Charles n'a pu connaître.
Jamais Charles, en effet, a-t-il été vaincu?
A la perte du trône a-t-il donc ſurvécu?
Les ſoucis, les chagrins ont-ils flétri ſon ame?
D'un amour ſans eſpoir a-t-il ſenti la flamme?
Non? Charles, heureux toujours, put reſter toujours grand;
Mais que de Vitikind le ſort eſt différent!
Qui jamais fit mieux voir à la terre étonnée
Un grand homme luttant contra ſa deſtinée?
Tous les maux réunis, qu'ignore ſon vainqueur,
Tour à tour, à la fois, tyranniſent ſont cœur.
Mais ſon viſage auguſte, où le calme reſpire,
Paraît indépendant de leur cruel empire.
Tels ces monts, de la terre enfans audacieux,
Ces monts, auſſi voiſins des enfers que des cieux,
Alors qu'avec fracas le tonnerre foudroie
Vous trouvez des cyprès en cherchant des lauriers;
Et déjà votre ſang, vos cadavres livides
Engraiſſent nos ſillons et les vautours avides.

"Inſcriptions Latines et Françaiſes," &c.—Latin and French Inſcriptions for the different Public Buildings in Paris.

The French, who always boaſted of the fineſt and moſt magnificent buildings in Europe, think that they now only want ſuitable inſcriptions for them. A poet, fully impreſſed with this notion, here preſents his countrymen with a ſeries of them, ſome of which we ſhall here preſent to our readers:

For the Palace of Sciences and Arts.

Artes hîc Templum poſuêre, Scientia ſedem:
Hîc ſua ſunt Phœbo, ſua ſunt altaria Muſis.

Tranſlation:

Tranſlation :

La France, dans ce Temple, aux Muſes conſacré
Des Sciences, des Arts nourrit le feu ſacré.

For the Luxembourg.

Invigilans Populi pro libertate tuendâ,
Hîc Capitolinâ deliberat arce Senatus.

Le Sénat en ces lieux, conſervateur des lois,
Veille au ſalut du Peuple et garantit ſes droits.

For the Prytanée Français at Saint-Cyr.

Excipit hîc Pietas quos Marti Phœbus alumnos
Mox dabit, ulturos Heroum funera patrum.

Du Guerrier qu'a frappé la mort au champ d'honneur
La France adopte ici le fils et le vengeur.

For the Muſeum Napoléon.

Hîc ſpirans ſimulacra virûm, ſimulacra Deorum,
Per varios caſus, meritis benè parta triumphis.

Des Héros et des Dieux les Marbres immortels,
Conquis par la Victoire, ont ici leurs autels.

For the Inſtitution of the Deaf and Dumb.

Hîc, mirùm ! arte novâ naturæ damna rependens,
Alloquitur Mutus Surdum, Surduſque reponit.

Ici des Sourds-Muets la jeuneſſe exercée
Par ſignes communique et reçoit la penſée.

For the National Library.

Muſarum hîc Præſes reſerat penetralia Phœbus :
Hîc calor ingenii ſcriptis poſt ſæcula vivet.

Ici, dans les écrits de l'Univers ſavant,
Tout grand homme reſpire et tout ſiecle eſt vivant.

For the Colonnade of the Louvre.

Antiquæ jactant ſeptem miracula gentes :
Gallia, tu ſurgis Luparæ miranda columnis.

L'Antiquité jalouſe, en monumens féconde,
Reconnaîtrait ici la Merveille du Monde.

For the Hôtel-Dieu.

Hîc inopem Pietas Ægrum, Gallus ſit, an Hoſpes,
Excipit, et mater nullo diſcrimine curat.

Au Malade indigent, Etranger ou Français,
Ici l'Humanité prodigue ſes bienfaits.

For the Lyceum of Paris, Rue Saint-Jaques.

Hîc antiqua viget Studiorum norma, Juventus
Addere quà diſcit Phœbeas moribus artes.

Ce Lycée, au jeune âge ouvert par les neuf Sœurs,
Eſt le Temple des Arts et l'Ecole des Mœurs.

"Reçueil de Poeſies," &c.—A Collection of Poetry, by GABRIEL LEGOUVE, Member of the National Inſtitute.

The poetry of this author was at firſt cenſured with a conſiderable degree of aſperity ; notwithſtanding which, not leſs than ten different editions of it have been publiſhed in the courſe of a few years.—The collection conſiſts of 1. "La Melancolie ;" 2. "Les Souvenirs ;" 3. "Vers aux Manes de Demouſtier, et le Merite des Femmes." We ſhall here tranſcribe two ſpecimens, the firſt from the laſt-mentioned production, and the ſecond from "Les Souvenirs."

" Quel-homme, pour charmer la beauté qui l'inſpire,
Se livrant aux travaux qu'un regard doit payer,
S'il poſſède un talent, ne ſouhaite un laurier !
Ce deſir eſt ſur-tout l'aiguillon du poëte.
Sitôt que l'amour parle à ſon ame inquiète,
Dévorant nuit et jour les écrivains fameux
Il ne reſpire plus qu'il ne ſoit grand comme eux.
Dans ce cirque impoſant où règne Melpomène,
Il ſoumet un ouvrage aux juges qu'elle amène :
Quelle chaleur, quel choc de ſentimens divers !
Le feu qui le conſume a paſſé dans ſes vers.
Dans les ſcènes ſour-tout où l'action preſſante
Peint les feux d'un amant, les douleurs d'une amante,
Chaque vers eſt empreint de ce ſtyle enflammé,
Que cherchent vainement ceux qui n'ont point aimé.
Du trouble le plus doux il fait goûter les charmes ;
On l'applaudit de cœur, de la voix et des larmes ;
Il triomphe, il jouit, et s'écrie éperdu :
O femmes ! c'eſt à vous que mon talent eſt dû."

" Il fit plus (le ſouvenir) de l'Hiſtoire il créa le flambeau.
Avant qu'on vit briller ſa lumière féconde
Les tems ſe ſuccédaient dans une nuit profonde ;
Les peuples, tour à tour par l'oubli dévorés,
Sur la terre paſſaient l'un de l'autre ignorés ;
Les grands évènemens n'avaient point d'interprètes ;
Les débris étaient morts, et les tombes muettes :
L'Hiſtoire luit ; ſoudain les tems ont reculé ;
L'ombre a fui ; les tombeaux, les débris ont parlé ;
Les générations s'entendent et s'inſtruiſent,
Et de l'eſprit humain les travaux s'éterniſent.

O charmes

O charmes de l'étude ! ô ſublimes récits !
Dans quels tranſports le ſage, à ſon foyer aſſis,
Suit les nombreux combats et d'Athène et de Rome ;
A travers deux mille ans applaudit un grand homme ;
Conſulte l'orateur et le guerrier fameux ;
Partage les revers des peuples grands comme eux ;
Voit l'empire romain, ſous le fer des Vandales,
De ſes vils empereurs expier les ſcandales,
Et bientôt déchiré par divers potentats
Son cadavre fécond enfanter cent Etats ;
Retrouve en d'autres lieux, ſur la ſanglante arène,
Marius dans Condé, Scipion dans Turenne,
Et rempli des héros et des faits éclatans,
Ainſi que tous les lieux embraſſe tous les tems."

"Reçueil de Poeſies," &c.—A Collection of Poetry, by M. CH. NODIER.

The Preface is followed by a Dedication, in verſe, to Nicholas Bonneville, which diſplays no ſmall ſhare of vanity, as may be gathered from the following lines.

" Par Apollon lui-même inſtruit dans l'art des vers,
Du globe où je rampais j'ai ſecoué la poudre,
Et les yeux étonnés me cherchent dans les arts.
Je ne ſuis qu'un aiglon, mais je porte la foudre."

Then, addreſſing himſelf to his patron, he adds,

" Quant à toi, dont le cœur fut mon premier ſuccès,
Sur mes jeunes travaux repoſe ton ſourire."

A piece which he denominates "Halte de Nuit," is the firſt preſented in the volume. It is a kind of Oſſianic compoſition, which appears at preſent to be conſidered as highly faſhionable among the young poets in the French metropolis, and of which a ſpecimen, not indeed devoid of faults, but perhaps one of the faireſt in the whole collection, is here ſubmitted to the reader :

" Le paſſant a vu mon aurore.
Mon front candide et pur, dans la nue élancé,
Brillait des feux ſereins d'un jour qui vient d'éclore.
Le jour ſuccède au jour, et me trouve effacé.
Tel un frêle pavot que le ſoc a bleſſé :
Sous ſes tentes de pourpre il tombe délaiſſé ;
Il n'a point enrichi les corbeilles de Flore ;
Le ſouffle du zéphyr ne l'a point careſſé.
Qui ſuis-je ? un vain éclair que le préſent dévore
Sur les abîmes du paſſé.
Mon cœur cherchait un cœur. Vous l'avez repouſſé.
Qu'il eſt voluptueux le néant que j'implore!
Il fait froid. Je ſuis mal, inquiet, oppreſſé.
Muſe, ne chante plus, je n'aime point l'aurore.

We ſhall tranſcribe part of an audacious prophecy relative to the ſubjugation of this country, which the bravery of our ſeamen, together with the gallantry of our volunteers and troops of the line, will, we truſt, prevent from ever being fulfilled.

" Tremble, vaine Albion, dans tes rochers ſauvages.
Sois moins fière de tes rivages
Et du nombre de tes vaiſſeaux.
Les enfers ont reçu tes phalanges barbares,
Et le ſort dans tes mains avares
A briſé le ſceptre des eaux.
.....
Tu buvais à long trait le ſang de tes victimes ;
Ceſſe d'accumuler des forfaits ſuperflus.
La vengeance du monde a franchi tes abîmes;
Les flots que tu domptais ne te connaiſſent plus.
.....
Le ſouverain des Dieux a juré ſa ruine.
Il a dit : Qu'elle tremble au jour de ma fureur.
J'enverrai dans ſes ports la guerre et la famine,
J'enverrai dans ſes camps la fuite et la terreur.
Cendre de Scipion, Scipion va renaître.
Tamiſe, reconnais ton maître.
Peuples, immolez vos bourreaux.
Mers, applaniſſez vous ; nuit, déroule tes voiles ;
Phares des cieux, chaſtes étoiles,
Protégez le ſort des héros.
Il dit, et nos vaiſſeaux, ſur les vagues ſoumiſes,
Gliſſent, d'un cours rapide, au gré des matelots.
Leurs vœux, impatiens des régions promiſes
Accuſaient la lenteur de la rame et des flots
Mais leurs vœux ſont comblés. La perfide ſuccombe,
Et ma lyre autour de ſa tombe
Evoque la poſtérité."

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

POLITICS.

ONE of the moſt important works publiſhed in America during the preſent year is intitled "Diſcourſes on Davila; a Series of Papers publiſhed on Political Hiſtory;" by an AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Theſe Diſcourſes were originally written in the year 1790, with a view to what was paſſing in France, and then publiſhed in the Gazette of the United States. At that period the National Aſſembly was the governing-power in France. It was divided into different parties, and, of courſe, various theories of government were broached, according to the ideas of each party. Theſe, at length, led to the deſtruction of thoſe ranks and orders which had been long eſteemed as ſacred. The author of the Diſcourſes on Davila, after inquiring into the nature and tendency of the love of rank, orders, titles, &c. juſtifying the ancient French ſyſtem, ſhews the neceſſity of different branches and balancing-powers in government, and exhorts his own countrymen the Americans to rejoice in their eſſays towards a well-formed conſtitution.

Though the ſentiments contained in this work are not always congenial to our own, though the language is frequently harſh and unpoliſhed, yet it may be recommended to thoſe who make politics their ſtudy, as containing many maxims and truths which in the ardour of debate are too apt to be forgotten.

In "Obſervations on Trial by Jury," addreſſed to the Citizens of Pennſylvania, the author traces with learning and diſcrimination the origin of the trial by jury, and ſhews, by appropriate extracts from the beſt authors in the Engliſh language, that, among all their popular inſtitutions, there is none to which the people of England have adhered with greater firmneſs, and none which they have guarded with greater jealouſy. He then ſhews, that it was the birth-right of their American anceſtors, and is ſecured as a conſtitutional right to every citizen of the United States; that it has always been conſidered as the darling prerogative of the people, which they would not ſuffer to be violated with impunity; that the depriving them of it in ſome caſes was one of the grievances ſtated in the Declaration of Independence as a ground of ſeparation from the Government of Great Britain; and that the intervention of a jury is indiſpenſable in every judicial tribunal of common law juriſdiction within the United States.—The author, in inveſtigating theſe ſeveral topics, ſpeaks with indignation againſt thoſe, who, under the pretext of being the excluſive friends of the people, have attacked "this bulwark of their perſonal and private rights, this fortreſs againſt petty and private oppreſſion."

"Letters of Shahcoolen, a Hindû Philoſopher, reſiding in Philadelphia, to his friend El Haſſan, an inhabitant of Delhi," are wretched attempts to imitate Lord Lyttleton's Perſian Letters. The volume comprizes fourteen letters, which are generally of a local nature. The firſt four contain an account of the new philoſophy, and its practical influence on the United States. The others are extravagant caricatures on the follies and vices of the Americans, which, however, are ill ſupported, and by no means juſtified by facts, and the preſent manners of ſociety.

THEOLOGY.

Dr. PRIESTLEY'S "Notes on all the Books of Scripture" are finiſhed; in the laſt volume are inſerted ſeveral uſeful indexes. The notes on the Four Evangeliſts would have been better adapted to general readers had they been arranged in the order of the books, rather than as notes to a Harmony of the Goſpels in which the four are incorporated. The executors of this great man have alſo publiſhed an Index to the Bible, which was finiſhed before the Doctor's death; and a new and enlarged edition of his Compariſon of the ancient Philoſophers with Chriſt and his Apoſtles. We look with anxiety for the Life of this philoſopher and Chriſtian, which, we underſtand, is in a ſtate of conſiderable forwardneſs, and will be publiſhed in America early in Auguſt.

"The Oration delivered by Mr. CHRISTIE at the Grave of Dr. PRIESTLEY," has been publiſhed, but it contains very little that is intereſting. The author has, in an Appendix, quoted two paſſages from Dr. Prieſtley's works, as ſpecimens of remarkable brilliancy and eloquence. Unfortunately for Mr. Chriſtie, one of theſe paſſages was written ſo many years ago, as to give the author time to change his ſentiments completely on the ſubject long before his death, and as ſuch it is by no means appropriate to the occaſion.—From Dr. BARTON'S "Eulogium," read before

before a philoſophical ſociety, and which is to be ſhortly publiſhed, we expect more.

Dr. MILLER's "Sermons on the Guilt, Folly, and Sources of Suicide," will be peruſed with pleaſure and intereſt. The plan, the arrangement, and the execution, adopted by the preacher, proceed from a vigorous and well-cultivated mind. In the firſt of theſe ſermons Dr. Miller evinces the guilt and folly of ſuicide by ſhewing that it is a ſin againſt God, againſt human nature, againſt our fellow-creatures, and againſt all our intereſts and hopes beyond the grave. In the ſecond he developes the ſources of this crime, and points out the principles and habits which induce its danger and lead to its commiſſion.

The Rev. Mr. POPKINS's "Attempts to recommend Juſtice, Charity, and Unanimity, in Matters of Religion," may be deemed very ſeaſonable, and may be recommended to the peruſal of all whoſe ſpirits have been embittered by the *odium theologicum*, or alarmed by the cry that "the church is in danger."

The Rev. SAMUEL SPRING's "Diſcourſes on Chriſt's Self-exiſtence," contain a wretched defence of the doctrine of the Trinity. The author very zealouſly recommends the Aſſemblies' Catechiſm as one of the beſt antidotes againſt the ſpreading fatal poiſon of Unitarianiſm.

Profeſſor WEBBER's "Eulogy at the Funeral of the Rev. Dr. WILLARD," is a ſimple, chaſte, and natural delineation of the fortitude of mind and tenderneſs of heart, and excellence of diſpoſition, which diſtinguiſhed the late venerable Preſident. To the Eulogy is prefixed a Prayer by Dr. LATHROP; a Sermon by the Rev. Mr. HOLMES is added to the whole, which diſplays much piety, judgment, and conſiderable powers of compoſition.

Beſides thoſe already noticed, we have ſeveral other ſingle Sermons, viz. one by Mr. ALLEN BRADFORD, on "The Anniverſary of the Landing of our Fathers in December 1620;" one at the general election in Connecticut, "On the Wiſdom and Duty of Magiſtrates," by ZEBULON ELY; one by Dr. JOHN LATHROP, before the members of the Boſton Female Aſylum; two by Dr. JOSEPH LATHROP, on the Obſervance of the Chriſtian Sabbath; one intitled "God's Wonders in the Great Deep, recorded in ſeveral wonderful Accounts of Sailors who have met with unexpected Deliverance from Death;" and one before the Baptiſt Miſſionary Society, by Dr. BALDWIN, which, as a compoſition, diſplays much falſe taſte.

The Rev. JOHN LOGAN's (of Edinburgh) Sermons, the Rev. JOHN CUMMING's Diſcourſe to a Society of Young Men in London, and ſeveral other theological pieces, have been reprinted in America during the laſt ſix months.

MEDICINE.

Dr. WATERHOUSE, in "Cautions to Young Perſons concerning Health," has delivered ſome admirable exhortations reſpecting the neceſſity of temperance. We heartily agree with him in condemning the uſe of tobacco and ardent ſpirits, which, it appears, the prevailing faſhion has too much introduced into America."

Dr. REDMAN COXE's "Medical Muſeum" obtains an extended reputation.—The contents of each number are diſpoſed under two heads: 1ſt, Original Communications; and, 2dly, a Medical and Philoſophical Regiſter. Three numbers are now before the public, by whom they have been very favourably received.

Dr. CALDWELL has publiſhed a ſelection of "Theſes from the Inaugural Diſſertations publiſhed by the Graduates in Medicine of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, and of the other Medical Schools in the United States." The editor has given many illuſtrative notes, an Introduction, and an Appendix. He has alſo reprinted, in Philadelphia, "A Treatiſe on Fractures, &c. by P. J. DESAULT, Surgeon at Paris;" to which he has ſubjoined notes containing all the late improvements in ſurgery.

GEOGRAPHY.

In our laſt Account of American Literature we noticed, that PINKERTON's elaborate "Treatiſe on Modern Geography" had been reprinted by Profeſſor BARTON, of Philadelphia; ſince which Mr. BENJAMIN DAVIES has publiſhed a "New Syſtem of Modern Geography," which appears to be a judicious compilation, and is illuſtrated with eight maps by the beſt American artiſts.

A new "Univerſal Gazetteer" has alſo been publiſhed in America; and Dr. BROWN's "Hiſtorical, Geographical, Chronological, Etymological, and Critical, Dictionary of the Bible," with ſeveral conſiderable original articles.

Mr. THADDEUS HARRIS has publiſhed "A Journal of a Tour into the Territory North-weſt of the Alleghany Mountains, made in the Spring of the Year 1803." In this volume we have a geographical

graphical and hiſtorical Account of the State of Ohio, and much information on many uſeful topics.

EDUCATION.

In this, as in the other departments of literature, we have but few articles, and thoſe entitled to no great reſpect.

Mr. TURNER's "Epitome of Book-keeping by Double Entry" is by no means adapted to anſwer the end which the author had in view; the definitions are not correct, and the plan is confuſed and embarraſſed. The waſte-book is entirely omitted; the journal and ledger are potted up, but Mr. Turner has not condeſcended to explain the manner in which they are done; he therefore ſuppoſes learners to be in the ſituation of perſons already taught. This renders his work of little intrinſic value.

"The Ladies Library," by CHARLES PIERCE, is a uſeful compilation from the writings of Miſs Moore, Mrs. Chapone, Gregory, Bennet, &c.

Mr. ISAIAH THOMAS's "New Catechiſm is but ill adapted to the uſe of children, whoſe minds ſhould be impreſſed with facts, and not diſtracted by uſeleſs theories or unintelligible doctrines.

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